



CITY OF PLYMOUTH



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1970





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HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor P. N. Washbourn

Vice-Chairman: Alderman Mrs. H. M. Ward

Aldermen R. Howarth, W. T. Piper, Miss E. K. Pryor

Councillors W. T. Ainsworth, Mrs. E. Baker, Mrs. D. R. Childs,
J. P. Courtney, E. F. Hannam, Mrs. M. S. B. Holland, G. A.
Prowse, H. J. Smyth, Mrs. E. R. Thornton, Rev. W. J. E.
Tregenna-Piggott

Two Members from the Local Medical Committee:

Dr. J. Nixon Morris, Dr. O. L. Lander

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman L. F. Paul

Vice-Chairman: Alderman R. V. Morrell

Aldermen R. G. King, Miss E. K. Pryor, F. J. Stott, Mrs. H. M.
Ward

Councillors E. N. A. Allen, Mrs. E. Baker, B. F. Brockington,
Mrs. D. R. Childs, R. C. Curry, Mrs. H. P. Fox, Mrs. G. R.
Grierson, Mrs. J. Hawkins, L. Hill, J. S. Roxburgh, T. E. J.
Savery, C. S. Smith, Mrs. M. Sutcliffe, Mrs. G. M. Tucker

Ten members not of the Council:

Rev. P. L. Camp, Rev. Preb. J. K. Cavell, Mr. M. J. C. Clarke,
Mrs. B. Furzeman, Rev. Dr. C. Hann, Miss S. M. Hodder,
Mr. C. M. Meade-King, Rev. R. H. Norman, Mrs. M. G. Telford.
Mrs. H. W. Woollcombe

HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical

Medical Officer of Health; Port Medical Officer; Principal School Medical Officer:

T. A. I. REES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.,
D.P.H., D.I.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health; Deputy Port Medical Officer;
Senior School Medical Officer:*

G. B. CARTER, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Maternal and Child Health Medical Officer:

T. R. W. FORREST, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Senior Mental Health Medical Officer:

N. R. MATHESON, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H.

Medical Officers in Department:

L. N. TRETHOWAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

D. BAILEY, M.B., B.S.

M. H. BORTHWICK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

H. W. HASKINS, M.B., Ch.B.

DOROTHY P. BROOMHALL, M.B., Ch.B. (ceased 27.3.70)

MARY V. MCCARTHY, M.B., Ch.B. (commenced 1.6.70)

Consultant Physician

(in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board):

J. J. Y. DAWSON, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Chest Physician

(in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board):

E. ASHMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental

Principal Dental Officer:

T. S. LONGWORTH, L.D.S. R.C.S.

Dental Surgeons – School Health and Mothers and Young Children:

D. HILL, L.D.S.

M. HOLLIDAY-RHODES, L.D.S. R.C.S.

F. A. PEARSE, O.B.E., L.D.S.

M. S. WIDDUP, L.D.S.

B. WOTTON, L.D.S. R.C.S. (commenced 16.2.70)

Other Staff

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. G. LOCK, M.A.P.H.I.*†‡

Port Health Inspector:

W. H. JOHNSON*†

Senior Welfare Services Officer:

H. J. PATERNOSTER, F.I.S.W.

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:

MISS O. J. CARPENTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.Cert.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and

Superintendent of Midwifery:

MISS H. E. CLUEIT, R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

Superintendent of District Nurses' Home:

MISS D. M. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.Cert.
(retired 16.9.70)

MRS. M. WEBB, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.Cert.
(commenced 17.9.70)

Chief Administrative Officer:

G. G. BAKER, M.B.E., T.D.

Ambulance Officer:

R. D. SAMPSON, S.B.St.J. (retired 28.10.70)

J. WILBY, A.I.A.O. (commenced 12.10.70)

Moral Welfare Officer:

MISS B. FEATHERSTON

Home-Help Organiser:

MRS. D. I. FISHLEY

* Public Health Inspector's Certificate

† Meat Inspector's Certificate

‡ Sanitary Science Certificate

TO THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE CITY OF PLYMOUTH

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the city for the year 1970. In this, my sixth report to you as Medical Officer of Health, there are certain matters, not necessarily contained in the body of the report, which I would draw to your attention.

STILLBIRTH RATE. The stillbirth rate of 12·07 per 1,000 total births is the lowest ever recorded in Plymouth and is a reflection of the improving maternity facilities provided both at home and in hospital.

A CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS. In mid-January, 1970, I was notified that a pupil midwife, who had done her training in the maternity units of the city between August, 1969, and January, 1970, had bilateral pulmonary tuberculosis. This meant that 1,187 babies born during this period were potential contacts and at risk. There followed a combined operation by the hospital authorities, staff of the chest clinic and mass X-ray service and the staff of the health department. Wherever possible these mothers and babies were traced in Plymouth, Devon, Cornwall or further afield. All staff contacts were offered X-ray examinations, all babies who had not been given B.C.G. were skin tested twice, if the parents agreed, and the mothers of the babies were offered X-ray examination. Of the 1,187 babies concerned 676 were Plymouth residents at the time of the investigation. Similar investigations were carried out by all the other local authorities who had been contacted. The foregoing is a brief account of a considerable administrative and clinical exercise with a happy conclusion since none of the contacts of the original case was found to have contracted tuberculosis. I am particularly grateful to the health visiting staff and the clerical staff of the maternity and child health section on whom fell the main burden of this work.

WELFARE SERVICES. The event of the year was the opening of the new sheltered workshop and occupation centre at Southway in June, 1970. This addition to the welfare services at a cost of £116,000 was the result of many years of negotiation and co-operation between two Ministries and the local authority. I am particularly indebted to Mr. P. Turpin and Mr. P. C. Frizzell, of my own department, for their efforts to help bring this project to fruition.

MENTAL HEALTH. In April, 1970, the first 'Newport' hostel for the mentally ill was opened in Whitleigh. It is an ordinary council house equipped by the health department to provide a 'half-way house' for five women on discharge from Moorhaven Hospital. It is hoped that following a period at the hostel the residents will move back into the community at large.

HOME RENAL DIALYSIS. In last year's report I stated that five houses had been modified. I record with pleasure that, at the time of writing, seventeen houses have now been modified to allow patients with severe kidney disorders to receive treatment at home.

STAFF. I would welcome two new senior members of staff – Mr. J. M. Wilby, who became Chief Ambulance Officer in October, 1970, and Mrs. M. Webb, who became Superintendent of District Nurses in September, 1970.

Lastly, I must express my gratitude for the support and encouragement shown me by yourselves, my own staff, officers and staff of all other Corporation departments, along with all statutory and voluntary agencies in the city.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. I. REES.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES
PLYMOUTH

(*Telephone*: Plymouth 68000)

December, 1971.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area, 1970

Area in acres (Land and Inland Water)	...	...	19,936
Rateable value of the City	...	...	£10,920,734
Sum represented by the penny rate (estimated)	...	...	£43,345
Registrar-General's estimate of the home population	...	...	256,600
Number of marriages in the City during 1970	...	...	2,297
Marriage Rate per 1,000 of estimated home population	...	...	8.95
Number of unemployed persons in the City area as at December, 1970:	...	...

		<i>Age</i>				<i>Total</i>
Men	...	18 and over	...	...	...	2,464
Boys	...	15 to 17	...	...	...	98
Women	...	18 and over	...	...	...	502
Girls	...	15 to 17	...	...	...	79

TOTAL ... 3,143

		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>All Deaths</i>	...	1,496	1,337	2,833	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated home population, 11.04

<i>Comparability Factors</i>	...	Births	...	1.02
		Deaths	...	1.00

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS

<i>Live Births:</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	1,895	1,872	3,767	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population
Illegitimate	...	157	169	326	
		2,052	2,041	4,093	15.95

<i>Stillbirths:</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	22	25	47	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Illegitimate	...	2	1	3	
		24	26	50	12.07

Total live and stillbirths: 4,143.

Infant Deaths:

(under 1 year)	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate ...	41	21	62	
Illegitimate ...	2	4	6	
	-----	-----	-----	
	43	25	68	
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births				<div> <div>total ...</div> <div>legitimate</div> <div>illegitimate</div> </div> <div>16.62</div> <div>16.46</div> <div>18.41</div>
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...				10.26
Early Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ...				8.06
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)				20.03
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ...				—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...				—
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ...				7.95%

Cremation The Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Medical Referee of the City's crematoria, dealt with 2,213 applications for cremation during the year as compared with 2,220 in the previous year. In no case was it necessary to request a post-mortem examination before authorising cremation.

Medical Examinations of Council Employees Medical history report forms were completed by 1,533 new and prospective employees and 1,015 of these were considered to indicate that the applicant would be suitable for his employment and entry to the sick pay and superannuation schemes without medical examination.

The remaining 518 forms recorded some past or present medical condition indicating the need for a medical examination before reporting on suitability for employment and entry to the schemes.

435 medical examinations were carried out. This number includes bus driver/conductors (who are all referred for examination before employment) and some existing employees who had been referred for re-examination before entry to the superannuation scheme because of some disability found at their initial examination.

Following medical examination or scrutiny of medical report forms 1,449 employees were reported on as follows as to their suitability for employment and entry to the Corporation's sick pay and superannuation schemes.

- (a) 1,310 (90·3%) were found fit for employment and entry to the schemes.
- (b) 4 (0·3%) were considered to be unfit for Corporation employment.
- (c) 46 (3·3%) were found reasonably fit for employment but not for entry to the schemes because of disabilities likely to curtail materially their working life or lead to undue sickness absence.
- (d) 89 (6·1%) were found to have disabilities of a temporary or remediable nature. Though unfit for entry to the schemes at the time of examination most would probably be found fit on re-examination after appropriate treatment or a period of observation.

RETIREMENT ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

51 employees including 6 officers were recommended after examination for retirement on medical grounds before the normal age.

In 1970 the average age of those retiring was 54 years and the average length of service was 20 years 9 months compared with 56 years 4 months and 20 years 2 months respectively in 1969.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

33 other medical examinations were carried out and arrangements made for chest x-ray examinations of all applicants whose work involves contact with children who had not had a satisfactory chest x-ray report within the previous 3 years.

Cancer

I am indebted to Mrs. Longstaffe, the Records Officer of the Cancer Records Bureau, for information concerning the incidence of cancer amongst Plymouth residents in respect of 1969. Information in respect of 1970 was not available when this report was printed.

PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS CASES REGISTERED, 1969

		U-15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total	Total M & F
140-149																	
Buccal Cavity	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	6	1	1	13	} 20
& Pharynx	F	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	7	
150-159																	
Digestive	M	-	-	1	1	1	4	6	4	14	26	22	21	17	11	128	} 216
Organs & Peritoneum	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	6	17	16	13	16	14	88	
160-163																	
Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	6	19	33	29	21	7	7	134	} 166
System	F	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	2	5	4	4	1	3	5	32	
170-173																	
Bone, Connective	M	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	10	8	13	10	8	7	70	} 129
tissue & Skin	F	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	5	7	12	3	8	7	10	59	
174																	
Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	} 104
	F	-	-	-	1	3	6	13	10	8	9	15	11	11	16	103	
180-189																	
Genito-urinary	M	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	7	9	14	12	12	12	72	} 152
Organs	F	1	1	3	1	3	10	10	5	7	12	7	10	2	8	80	
190-199																	
Other & unspecified	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	14	} 37
sites	F	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	3	6	4	2	23	
200-209																	
Lymphatic & Haematopoietic	M	3	-	1	2	-	-	1	3	6	3	3	2	2	1	27	} 45
tissue	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	3	5	1	18	
140-209																	
Total	M	4	-	4	4	2	10	25	22	59	81	83	75	50	40	459	} 869
	F	5	1	6	3	9	26	30	28	36	57	51	52	49	57	410	
TOTAL	M & F	9	1	10	7	11	36	55	50	95	138	134	127	99	97	869	

VITAL STATISTICS—1929–1970

YEAR.	STILLBIRTHS.		INFANT MORTALITY.		NEO-MORTALITY.		MATERNAL MORTALITY.					
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No. of Deaths under 4 weeks.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	SEPSIS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
							No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.
1929	147	40.03	210	59.5	111	31.49	6	1.76	11	2.86	17	4.62
1930	179	49.73	208	60.0	93	27.19	8	2.22	18	5.00	26	7.22
1931	128	36.00	229	66.8	102	29.77	1	0.29	8	2.33	9	2.62
1932	153	44.94	190	58.44	97	29.84	8	2.35	12	3.52	20	5.87
1933	126	37.53	188	58.16	107	33.11	7	2.08	13	3.87	20	5.95
Average	147	41.64	205	60.58	102	30.28	6	1.74	12	3.52	18	5.26
1934	118	35.5	172	53.69	91	28.41	6	1.81	8	2.40	14	4.21
1935	124	38.8	183	59.70	103	33.60	9	2.82	7	2.19	16	5.01
1936	120	37.7	171	55.86	77	25.16	5	1.57	4	1.26	9	2.83
1937	118	36.9	141	45.88	66	21.48	7	2.19	10	3.13	17	5.32
1938	140	40.6	176	53.25	87	26.32	2	0.58	5	1.45	7	2.03
Average	124	37.9	168	53.68	85	26.99	6	1.79	7	2.08	12	3.88
1939	127	35.5	145	42.04	82	23.79	2	0.55	9	2.51	11	3.06
1940	117	34.2	197	59.69	95	28.83	7	2.04	4	1.17	11	3.21
1941	82	32.3	178	77.49	75	30.57	2	0.84	4	1.68	6	2.52
1942	87	29.9	146	51.82	85	30.17	2	0.69	8	2.75	10	3.44
1943	103	31.7	118	37.53	57	18.13	5	1.54	7	2.15	12	3.69
Average	103	32.7	157	53.71	79	26.29	4	1.13	6	2.05	10	3.18
1944	99	27.6	139	39.98	80	23.01	3	0.84	4	1.12	7	1.96
1945	111	28.2	214	55.96	112	29.28	3	0.76	14	3.56	17	4.32
1946	101	23.09	197	46.11	113	26.45	1	0.22	5	1.14	6	1.36
1947	97	21.14	224	49.88	127	28.28	—	—	3	0.65	3	0.65
1948	82	19.91	120	29.73	80	19.82	1	0.24	1	0.24	2	0.48
Average	98	23.99	179	44.33	102	25.37	2	0.41	5	1.34	7	1.75
1949	98	25.34	129	34.23	75	19.89	—	—	5	1.29	5	1.29
1950	68	18.88	104	29.43	67	18.96	1	0.27	3	0.83	4	1.10
1951	89	23.98	121	33.41	77	21.26	—	—	2	0.54	2	0.54
1952	81	22.70	103	29.53	73	20.94	—	—	3	0.84	3	0.84
1953	75	20.17	98	26.90	62	17.02	1	0.27	5	1.34	6	1.61
Average	82	22.21	111	30.70	71	19.61	0.4	0.11	3	0.97	4	1.08
1954	90	24.52	101	28.21	71	19.83	—	—	4	1.09	4	1.09
1955	73	20.22	73	20.65	52	14.71	—	—	3	0.83	3	0.83
1956	86	23.80	62	17.58	46	13.05	—	—	1	0.27	1	0.27
1957	69	18.73	81	22.41	59	16.32	—	—	1	0.27	1	0.27
1958	73	19.60	74	20.26	49	13.42	—	—	2	0.54	2	0.54
Average	78	21.37	78	21.82	55	15.47	—	—	2	0.60	2	0.60
1959	80	21.42	79	21.61	58	15.86	—	—	3	0.80	3	0.80
1960	67	17.86	85	23.08	64	17.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	46	12.26	75	20.24	56	15.11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	66	17.26	79	21.03	59	15.70	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	54	13.77	78	20.17	49	12.67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average	63	16.51	79	21.23	57	15.34	—	—	0.6	0.16	0.6	0.16
1964	63	16.15	60	15.63	40	10.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	51	13.36	61	16.20	38	10.09	—	—	1	0.26	1	0.26
1966	50	12.91	71	18.58	49	12.82	1	0.26	2	0.51	3	0.77
1967	66	16.24	66	16.51	41	10.26	—	—	1	0.25	1	0.25
1968	67	15.92	71	17.15	42	10.14	—	—	3	0.71	3	0.71
Average	59	14.92	66	16.81	42	10.75	0.2	0.05	1.4	0.35	1.6	0.40
1969	57	13.56	75	18.08	50	12.05	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970	50	12.07	68	16.62	42	10.26	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND CAUSES, 1970

AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year		1-4 years		5-14 years		15-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-54 years		55-64 years		65-74 years		75 years and over		Total all ages		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	7	-	
Late effects of respiratory tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	
Other tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	8	6	
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	2	8	3	3	5	18	10	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	14	4	16	9	13	12	45	28	
Malignant neoplasm, intestine ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	5	6	12	11	13	22	33	43	
Malignant neoplasm, larynx ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	6	38	8	38	6	16	4	104	28	
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	8	-	13	-	18	-	-	51	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	8	-	5	-	4	-	23	
Malignant neoplasm, prostate ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	15	-	31	-	
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	2	1	8	6	
Other malignant neoplasm ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	2	4	9	8	16	16	18	18	12	28	63	75	
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	4	2	7	6	3	10	17	19	
Avitaminoses, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Other endocrine etc., diseases ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	2	2	9	
Anaemias	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	5	5	
Mental disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	
Meningitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Multiple Sclerosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	
Other diseases of nervous system	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	1	4	4	13	11	
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	2	3	2	8	4	4	12	19
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	5	6	8	13	28	23	42	
Ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	42	6	111	27	151	83	124	163	445	281	
Other forms of heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	15	10	45	67	66	85	
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	2	22	15	62	48	75	156	164	223		
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	11	3	17	10	28	59	58	77	
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	9	2	1	3	15	7	
Pneumonia	2	2	12	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	9	7	26	24	52	95	111	137	
Bronchitis and emphysema ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	1	45	7	21	19	86	27	
Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	6	-	4	-	18	1	
Peptic ulcer	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	4	2	9	4	
Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	4	2	
Cirrhosis of liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Other diseases of digestive system	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	3	4	3	4	10	11	
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	5	5	
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	4	6	6	9	
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	6	2	2	4	9	
Congenital anomalies	8	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ...	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	22	7	22	
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	13	8	
All other accidents	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	4	1	-	2	2	4	21	7	
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	-	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	14	7	
All other external causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	6	
TOTAL	21	21	22	4	8	4	11	1	13	6	9	9	38	28	103	62	300	141	489	299	482	762	1496	1337	

CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT THE HOE, PLYMOUTH, DURING THE YEAR 1970

	1970	1969	Records and Averages
TEMPERATURES:			
Maximum	78.7 (10th June)	78.9 (14th July)	87.0* (16.8.47 and 12.7.23)
Minimum	24.7 (7th Jan.)	23.9 (17th Feb.)	16.0* (29.1.47 and 1.2.47)
Mean	51.3	51.3	51.5§
Daily Range	10.7	11.0	10.7§
Relative Humidity ...	85%	82%	81%§
EARTH TEMPERATURES:			
Earth 1 ft. deep ...	52.9	52.7	52.3†
Earth 4 ft. deep ...	54.4	54.8	52.8‡
Minimum on Grass ...	13.2 (31st Dec.)	11.2 (17th Feb.)	5.0* (2.2.56)
SEA TEMPERATURE:			
Mean 6 ft. deep ...	52.8	53.1	53.3†
RAINFALL:			
Total during Year ...	36.63"	37.85"	37.62"§
Greatest Fall in One Day	1.27" (11th Feb.)	4.73" (28th July)	4.73"* (28.7.69)
Number of Rain Days	215	171	190§
SUNSHINE:			
Total Number of Hours	1,637.8	1,658.5	1,684.6§
Greatest Daily Amount	14.6 (3rd June)	14.3 (12th June)	15.3* (3.6.06, 5.6.57, 28.6.66)
Number of Sunless Days	59	67	63§
WIND:			
Prevailing Direction ...	NW	NW	SW§
Highest Gust m.p.h. ...	66 (23rd Jan.)	74 (18th Jan.)	96* (8.3.28)

* Denotes an Absolute Record

† Denotes a 55-Year Average

‡ Denotes a 37-Year Average

§ Denotes a 60-Year Average

SOME FEATURES OF THE WEATHER DURING 1970

Sunshine The amount of sunshine recorded for the year was almost 47 hours below the sixty years' average. The summer months, with the exception of May, were all below average.

Rainfall The rainfall for the year at 36.63 inches was around the sixty years' average, the wettest months being January and November with 7.43 and 6.50 inches respectively. The heaviest daily fall was 1.27 inches on 11th February, and falls of 1.15 and 1.12 inches were measured in January and November respectively. Relative humidity was a little higher than the sixty years' average, and eight thunderstorms occurred during the year. There were sixteen falls of sleet or snow during the year, three in February, seven in March, three in April and three in December; of the sixteen falls, seven laid.

Temperatures The mean temperature for 1970 was almost identical with the sixty years' average. The mean earth temperature 1 foot deep was slightly higher than the fifty-five years' average, whilst the mean earth temperature 4 feet deep was well above the thirty-seven years' average. The mean sea temperature was slightly below the fifty-five years' average. Ground frost occurred in January, February, March, April, October, November and December; for 15, 20, 23, 11, 3, 8 and 19 days respectively accompanied by severe wintry conditions on occasions.

Wind There were eight days of gale during the year, most of which occurred in February and March. Winds were predominantly from the NW.

The highest gust for the year was 66 m.p.h. on 23rd January.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Senior Medical Officer:

DR. T. R. W. FORREST

Births

The number of notified and registered live births in 1970 was 5,256 and after adjustment for inward and outward transfers 4,106. The Registrar General's allocation of live births was 4,093, making the birth rate for the year 16·0; the rate for England and Wales being 16·0.

On the Registrar General's allocation, 8·0 per cent of live births were illegitimate.

There were 4,344 live births in institutions of which 1,180 were outward transfers, leaving 3,164 belonging to Plymouth. The number of domiciliary live births was 912 which included 3 outward transfers.

	<i>Notified and Registered</i>	<i>Adjusted by Transfers</i>	<i>Allocated by Registrar General</i>
Total live births (legitimate and illegitimate)	5,256	4,106	4,093
Total stillbirths (legitimate and illegitimate)	73	50	50
	<u>*5,329</u>	<u>4,156</u>	<u>4,143</u>
Illegitimate births—live ...	322	274	326
—stillbirths	5	3	3
	<u>327</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>329</u>

*PLACE OF CONFINEMENT

Home	906
Alexandra Maternity Home	593
Devonport Maternity Home	509
Freedom Fields General Hospital	3,229
Mayflower Mother and Baby Home	18
B.B.A. at home (hospital bookings)	5
	<u>†5,260</u>

† Multiple births counted as one

PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS CONFINED IN PLYMOUTH:

At home	908 (22·3%)
In hospital	3,170 (77·7%)
	<u>4,078</u>

BIRTH RATES FROM 1920

<i>Year</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>					<i>Plymouth</i>
1920–29 Average			18·9
1930–39 Average			15·4
1940–49 Average	16·9		21·6
1950–59 Average	15·7		16·5
1960	17·1		17·0
1961	17·4		17·4
1962	18·0		17·9
1963	18·2		18·4
1964	18·4		18·0
1965	18·0		17·7
1966	17·7		17·9
1967	17·2		16·7
1968	16·9		16·8
1969	16·3		16·7
1970	16·0		16·0

Stillbirths Seventy-three stillbirths were notified and registered, 50 of these belonging to Plymouth. The Registrar General's allocation was 50, and on this the stillbirth rate was 12·1, the England and Wales rate being 13·0.

STILLBIRTH RATE

YEAR	ENGLAND AND WALES	PLYMOUTH
	Per 1,000 births	Per 1,000 births
1961	18·7	12·3
1962	18·1	17·3
1963	17·3	13·8
1964	16·3	16·2
1965	15·7	13·4
1966	15·3	12·9
1967	14·8	16·2
1968	14·3	15·9
1969	13·0	13·6
1970	13·0	12·1

Number of notified stillbirths – Institutional	....	....	73
Freedom Fields General Hospital ... ..	...	69	
Alexandra Maternity Home ... ..	...	1	
Devonport Maternity Home ... ..	...	3	
Mayflower Mother and Baby Home ... ..	...	–
– Domiciliary....	....	....	–
			73
Less outward transfers	....	....	23
			50
Inward transfers	....	....	–
			50
Plymouth stillbirths	....	....	50

The following is an analysis of the registered causes of stillbirths:

Abnormalities of umbilical cord	...	...	...	...	4
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	...	4
Foetal anoxia	...	...	...	...	6
Erythroblastosis	...	...	...	...	1
Accidental A.P.H.	...	...	...	...	5
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	...	...	...	...	3
Anencephaly	...	...	...	...	5
Multiple congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	...	5
Gross prematurity	...	...	...	...	2
Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	3
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	3
Respiratory failure	...	...	...	...	1
No obvious causes found	...	...	...	...	8
					50

Infant Mortality The Registrar General allocated 68 infant deaths to Plymouth, giving an infant mortality rate of 16.6; the rate for England and Wales being 18.2.

The early neonatal mortality rate is 8.1, the neonatal mortality rate 10.3, and the perinatal mortality rate 20.0. The perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales was 23.5.

The following is an analysis of the causes of death in the first week of life:

Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Respiratory distress syndrome	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Intra-partum asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Erythroblastosis foetalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral trauma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Antepartum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital pulmonary hypoplasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Massive pulmonary haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart failure	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Respiratory failure	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro-intestinal haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Neonatal septicaemic shock	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							33

Between one week and one month of age, there were nine deaths.

Between one month and one year of age twenty-six children died, the commonest cause being bronchopneumonia.

Of the twelve children between one year and five years who died, causes included one accidentally drowned and two fractured skulls from road accidents.

Care of
Premature
Infants

The total number of live born premature babies belonging to Plymouth was 258. 6·7 per cent of the total notified live births were premature and of those belonging to Plymouth, 6·3 per cent. The percentage surviving at one month including one inward transfer, was 91·5 and the premature neonatal mortality rate was 77·5.

Neonatal mortality rates in premature babies:

1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157.2
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159.1
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.3
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.0
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.1
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.5
1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.5
1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104.5
1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127.3
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.5

DOMICILIARY PREMATURE BABY NURSING SERVICE

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE—

Total number of babies attended	...	...	...	290
Premature babies (i.e. 5½ lb. or under)	...	...	...	214
(a) Born on district and nursed at home entirely	...	...	...	19
(b) Born on district and transferred to hospital	...	...	...	7
(c) Born in hospital and discharged for home nursing when 4 lb. 6 oz. or over	...	...	...	188
Difficult feeders (i.e. babies weighing over 5½ lb. at birth but immature, or presenting feeding difficulties)	...	...	...	76

PREMATURE BABIES BORN ON DISTRICT AND NURSED AT HOME ENTIRELY

<i>Weight Group</i>	<i>No. of babies</i>	<i>Average duration of nursing</i>	<i>Illnesses in first month</i>	<i>Mortality in first month</i>
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ...	19	14–26 days	—	—

The statistical summaries which follow deal with all Plymouth's premature babies, whether born at home or in hospital.

Analysis of probable causes of prematurity:

Multiple pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	47
Spontaneous premature rupture of membranes	...	...				18
Induction for supposed post maturity	...	...	...			3
Inductions for other reasons:						
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rhesus-antibodies...	...	...	...	...	...	1
A.P.H.:						
Accidental	...	...	...	...	...	14
Pre-eclamptic toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	24
At term, but underweight	...	...	...	...	...	20
History of premature labour		...	...	...	...	1
Caesarian section	...	...	...	...	...	11
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	...	102
						258

PLYMOUTH PREMATURE OR UNDERWEIGHT BABIES

	Total belonging to Plymouth	Died within 24 hours	Died 1-28 days	Left Plymouth within 28 days	Surviving and living in Plymouth at 28 days	Died after 28th day and up to 31.12.70	Left Plymouth after 28th day and up to 31.12.70	Surviving and living in Plymouth at 31.12.70
Institutional premature infants	232 (I.T. 1)	11	9	2	210 (I.T. 1)	2	5	203 (I.T. 1)
Domiciliary premature infants	26	—	—	—	26	2	—	24
TOTALS ...	258 (I.T. 1)	11	9	2	*236 (I.T. 1)	4	5	227 (I.T. 1)

* Surviving at one month ... 91.5%

Legitimate	...	233	Male	...	133
Illegitimate	...	25	Female	...	125
		—			—
		258			258

Child Welfare Centres At our eighteen Centres in the City, the average attendance was 24·8.

For details, see table on page 22a.

Welfare Foods Service At the end of the year there were twenty-three distribution centres, eighteen of these being in our Child Welfare Centres. We are grateful to members of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service and others for their help.

Summary of issues:

				<i>National Dried Milk</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil</i>	<i>Vitamin A and D Tablets</i>	<i>Orange Juice</i>
				<i>cartons</i>	<i>bottles</i>	<i>packets</i>	<i>bottles</i>
1969	...	...	...	28,235	3,760	2,849	62,980
1970	...	...	...	20,945	3,497	3,106	62,738

Notification of Congenital Malformations Congenital malformations noticeable at birth continued to be notified with the birth and were reported to the Registrar General as follows:

Spina bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Anencephaly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cleft lip and palate			...	...	...	...	...	8
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Accessory auricle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Syndactyly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Polydactyly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Reduction deformity of arm				...	...	...	...	2
Imperforate anus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mongolism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tracheo-oesophageal fistula				...	...	...	...	2
Hydrops foetalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hypospadias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Anophthalmos (bilateral)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gross foetal abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abnormality of the colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
								<hr/>
								74
								<hr/>

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS

	<i>Crown- hill</i>	<i>Devon- port Park</i>	<i>Efford</i>	<i>Erne- settle</i>	<i>Ham</i>	<i>Honic- knowle</i>	<i>Hooe</i>	<i>Laira</i>	<i>Leigham</i>	<i>Peverell</i>	<i>Plym- pton</i>	<i>Plym- stock</i>	<i>St. Budeaux</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>South- way</i>	<i>Stone- house</i>	<i>Tamerton Foliot</i>	<i>Whit- leigh</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of sessions held	69	113	50	52	102	49	23	53	52	153	145	157	110	244	100	100	24	52	1648
Number of attendances 0-5 years	2031	2837	1129	754	2126	1389	730	1049	879	3601	4780	3148	4282	5233	2482	2292	1023	1129	40894
Average attendance per session	29.4	25.1	22.6	14.5	20.8	28.3	31.7	19.8	16.9	23.5	33.0	20.1	38.9	21.4	24.8	22.9	42.6	21.7	24.8
Doctors' consultations ...	866	962	408	390	976	440	350	284	303	1462	1174	1185	1445	2151	807	714	361	403	14681
Vaccination and Immunisation: Number of attendances at combined sessions ...	—	1152	649	341	1019	—	355	493	—	—	991	—	—	—	—	997	—	—	5997

Handicapped Children Thirty-eight children reached the age of five during the year with handicaps persisting as follows:

Cleft palate (repaired)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Diabetes mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Multiple congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deafness	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mongolism	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Retardation	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mental subnormality	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Visual defect	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital abnormality arm or hand	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital abnormality leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							38
							==

Antenatal Attendances were as shown in the tables. The Medical Officer Antenatal Sessions were gradually closed during the year, as general practitioners became responsible for Devonport Maternity Home.

Two hundred and seventeen Kahn tests and two hundred and fifty-nine Haemoglobin estimations were made on specimens taken in the clinics.

The number of antenatal patients in the area whose specimens passed through the Area Transfusion Laboratory and were tested for syphilis was 6,109.

Postnatal The postnatal session is combined with one of our antenatal sessions. One woman out of three attended, and required advice.

Chest Radio-graphy of Expectant Mothers Three hundred and forty-seven expectant mothers attended Beaumont House for chest x-ray.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes Classes were held at Crownhill, Peverell, Plympton, Plymstock, St. Budeaux, Seven Trees and Stonehouse Centres, and were well attended.

ANTENATAL CENTRES - MEDICAL SESSIONS

	<i>Crownhill</i>	<i>Devonport Park</i>	<i>Ham</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Stonehouse</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of Medical Officers' sessions held	24	39	36	50	39	188
1st attendances	3	38	12	47	59	159
Re-attendances	53	238	78	406	371	1146
Miscellaneous (Bloods { 1st attendances only) re-	19	50	18	13	21	121
	-	28	32	4	2	66
Total attendances ... { 1st re-	22 53	88 266	30 110	60 410	80 373	280 1212
Average attendance per session	3.1	9.1	3.9	9.4	11.6	7.9
Number of transfers from 1969	7	21	3	24	27	82
Total number of women attending during 1970 { A.N. { Misc.	10 } 29 19 }	59 } 109 50 }	15 } 33 18 }	71 } 84 13 }	86 } 107 21 }	241 } 362 121 }

ANTENATAL CLINICS – MIDWIVES' SESSIONS

	<i>Crownhill</i>	<i>Devonp't Park</i>	<i>Efford</i>	<i>Ernesettle</i>	<i>Ham</i>	<i>Honick- knowle</i>	<i>Leigham</i>	<i>Peeverell</i>	<i>St. Budeaux</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Southway</i>	<i>Stone- house</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of Midwives' sessions held	47	52	46	50	52	50	50	52	52	91	52	50	644
1st attendances	25	73	30	33	61	40	43	51	51	83	66	80	636
Re-attendances	197	278	140	121	306	253	196	258	204	340	394	413	3100
Total attendances	222	351	170	154	367	293	239	309	255	423	460	493	3736
Average attendance per session ...	4.7	6.8	3.7	3.1	7.1	5.9	4.8	5.9	4.9	4.6	8.8	9.9	5.8
Number of transfers from 1969 ...	18	15	3	6	18	15	12	27	42	25	13	19	213
Total number of women attending during 1970	43	88	33	39	79	55	55	78	93	108	79	99	849

Attendances were as follows:

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Number of Sessions</i>	<i>Number of First Attendances</i>	<i>Number of Reattendances</i>	<i>Average Attendance per Session</i>
Crownhill ...	52	147	688	16.1
Peverell ...	52	135	695	16.0
Plympton ...	48	103	443	11.4
Plymstock ...	48	123	597	15.0
St. Budeaux ...	52	108	679	15.1
Seven Trees ...	48	164	883	21.8
Stonehouse ...	52	128	752	16.9
TOTAL ...	352	908	4737	16.0

Supervision of Midwives	Number notifying their intention to practise,	132
	Number practising in the area at 31.12.70	102
Municipal (including non-medical supervisor of midwives)		27
Alexandra Maternity Home		11
Devonport Maternity Home		10
Plymouth General Hospital, Freedom Fields		54

Maternity and Nursing Homes There were one hundred and eight chronic sick beds and eighteen beds for unmarried mothers on the register at the end of the year.

Maternal Mortality There was one death of a Plymouth mother in 1970 associated with pregnancy, the cause was pulmonary embolism and thrombophlebitis of the leg.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

YEAR	ENGLAND AND WALES		PLYMOUTH	
	Per 1,000 total births		Per 1,000 total births	
	<i>Including Abortions</i>	<i>Excluding Abortions</i>	<i>Including Abortions</i>	<i>Excluding Abortions</i>
1961	0.33	0.27	Nil	Nil
1962	0.35	0.28	Nil	Nil
1963	0.28	0.22	Nil	Nil
1964	0.25	0.20	Nil	Nil
1965	0.25	0.19	0.26	0.26
1966	0.26	0.20	0.77	0.51
1967	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.25
1968	0.24	0.18	0.71	0.71
1969	0.19	0.15	Nil	Nil
1970	0.18	0.14	Nil	Nil

Family Planning

The Family Planning Association continued to provide sessions at Ham, Honicknowle, Plympton, Plymstock, Seven Trees and Stonehouse centres. The Association acts as the Agent of the City Council in making available this service.

The statistical detail relative to patients seen at clinics in Plymouth for the calendar year 1970 is as follows:

		<i>New Patients</i>	<i>Doctor Visits</i>		<i>Free Cases</i>	
			<i>1st</i>	<i>Re</i>	<i>Medical</i>	<i>Social</i>
Seven Trees	...	261	1029	1275	12	73
Ham	...	111	155	246	5	20
Honicknowle	...	134	436	428	2	13
Plympton	...	96	346	311	—	8
Plymstock	...	106	267	401	1	8
Stonehouse	...	219	393	746	6	8
		<hr/> 927 <hr/>	<hr/> 2626 <hr/>	<hr/> 3407 <hr/>	<hr/> 26 <hr/>	<hr/> 130 <hr/>

Total sessions held: 343.

Total doctor sessions: 517.

Cervical Cytology Service

The service for taking cervical smears and examining the breasts of women continued. By the end of this year 12,823 women had been examined, and 46 positives requiring further investigation had been found. This service is available by applying to the Medical Officer of Health. Examination of the smears is performed by the Plymouth Clinical Area Laboratory.

Day Nursery

Arrangements at the nursery continued as in previous years, but the number of places was increased from 35 to 54 as from September.

The number of children on the register was 39 at the beginning of the year and 48 at the end of the year.

	<i>0-2 years</i>	<i>2-5 years</i>
Number of children admitted during the year ...	18	29*
Number of children discharged during the year ...	7*	31
Number of children registered at the end of the year	8	40
Average daily attendance	5.3	31.8

*Excludes 5 transfers to 2-5 year group.

**Residential
Nurseries**

Visits were made as necessary by the staff to the residential nurseries.

**Nurseries and
Child-Minders
(Regulation)
Act, 1948**

At the end of the year there were 62 day nursery registrations providing 1,687 places, but 60 of these registrations related to playgroups or similar. There were 125 child minders registered providing 377 places, 21 of these child minders offered playgroup rather than daily minding facilities.

REPORT OF MISS B. FEATHERSTON

Social Worker

**Welfare of
Unmarried
Mothers and
their Babies**

There has again been a decrease in the number of new cases reported during 1970 as against those reported in 1969. There was also a decrease of 29 in the number of babies for adoption. Of those offered, 24 went to the London Borough of Bexley Children Department, 21 to the Western National Adoption Society, Bath, 12 to the Plymouth Children Department, 1 to the Exeter Diocesan Adoption Society and 1 to the Roman Catholic Adoption Society, making 59 in all.

We are still desperately in need of accommodation for girls with their babies, preferably where there is somebody in the house to care for the baby whilst the mother goes out to work.

We are still anxious to have foster homes outside the area of Plymouth where we can place pregnant girls until they can go into Homes to have their babies. The foster homes we have in Plymouth for pregnant girls still do marvellous work and we are very grateful to them.

The Buttle Trust continue to give us financial help. During 1970 a total of £971 was administered to the twenty girls receiving grants.

Many people give us help and show us great kindness. Perhaps Mr. Leatherby, J.P., the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Naval Welfare deserve particular mention. We are also indebted to the general practitioners and staffs of the hospitals with whom we work very closely and who give us their help.

The following is a summary of the work done:

Cases reported in 1970

Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	174
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...	...	...	...	29

Cases re-opened in 1970

Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	31
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...	...	...	...	15

— 249

Reported by:

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	23
Children Officer	...	...	...	...	...	10
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	59
Social Workers	...	...	...	...	...	36
Hospital Almoners	...	...	...	...	...	13
Department of Health and Social Security	...	...	...	...	...	5
Probation Officers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Guild of Social Service	...	...	...	...	...	4
Themselves and other interested	...	...	...	...	...	92
Number of interviews	...	...	...	...	...	2,277
Number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,573

Assistance given as follows:

Taken to Homes –

'St. Nicholas', Exeter	...	...	...	...	...	8
'Mayflower', Plymouth	...	...	...	...	...	11
						—
						19

Babies:

Restored to mother	...	...	...	...	...	30
Foster homes	...	...	...	...	...	61
Adoptions	...	...	...	...	...	59
Residential nurseries	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sent into care	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
						154
Helped and advised	...	...	...	...	...	335
Passed to other social workers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Returned to parents' home town	...	...	...	...	...	20
Obtained work for	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sent to lawyer	...	...	...	...	...	53
Affiliation investigations	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grants, etc., administered	...	...	...	...	...	180
Accommodation found for	...	...	...	...	...	31
Kept in touch with through correspondence	...	...	...	...	...	93

REPORT OF MISS H. E. CLUEIT
Superintendent of Midwifery Service

**Municipal
Midwifery
Service**

Staff Establishment: Superintendent, Tutor to the Second Period Midwifery Training School. Assistant Superintendent from 28th September, 1970; 36 District Midwives until 31st March, 1970; 32 District Midwives from 1st April, 1970; 24 Pupil Midwives until 31st August, 1970; 12 Pupil Midwives from 1st September, 1970.

Staff on 31st December, 1970: 1 Superintendent and Tutor; 1 Assistant Superintendent; 28 District Midwives; 9 Pupil Midwives.

Once again the number of domiciliary births showed a decrease and the number of mothers and babies who were discharged from maternity units before the tenth day of the puerperium showed an increase. This is in keeping with the national trend.

The Tutor to the Second Period Midwifery Training School and Deputy Superintendent, Miss M. D. Gatling, resigned in August after six and a half years of service in the department, to work in London and Miss S. A. Hill was appointed as Assistant Superintendent of the Midwifery Service. She commenced her duties on 28th September, 1970 and the duties of Superintendent and Tutor were then combined.

Four midwives resigned during the year. Miss G. M. Scott retired after thirty-one years of service in Plymouth and Miss C. Down after fifteen years. One midwife resigned in order to undertake the Health Visitor's Training Course in Plymouth and one to return to work in a maternity unit.

Two midwives with special training continued to care for premature babies and those who need special care, supervising babies discharged from the maternity units in addition to those born at home.

Post Graduate courses approved by the Central Midwives Board were attended by four district midwives and two attended courses on "Teaching in Preparation for Parentcraft".

Parentcraft classes, including talks and discussions on mothercraft, film presentations, demonstrations and relaxation exercises were given at Local Authority Clinics to expectant parents by

district midwives, health visitors and physiotherapists. The classes continued to be popular and were well attended.

During the year two more district midwives were attached to groups of general practitioners within the City, making the total number of midwives attached, five.

On 1st June, 1970, a new Second Period Midwifery Training School was commenced at the Plymouth Maternity Hospitals, to have an annual intake of thirty-two pupil midwives (approximately eight at three monthly intervals). Following discussions it was confirmed that those pupil midwives would join our second period midwifery training school at three monthly intervals commencing 1st September, 1970, to obtain three months experience in domiciliary midwifery and community care as prescribed by the Central Midwives Board. This meant that the number of pupil midwives entering our Second Period Training School was to be reduced by half, to twelve per annum.

From 1st September, eleven pupil midwives from the Plymouth Maternity Hospitals completed their three months district training and all were successful in the examination of the Central Midwives Board at their first attempt.

Twenty-three six-month pupil midwives from our Second Period Training School entered the examination of the Central Midwives Board and twenty-two were successful at their first attempt, the one failure being successful at her second attempt.

Five students who were studying at the local hospitals for the Obstetric Nurse Training Course each spent a day with a district midwife and pupil midwife to observe the care of mothers and babies in their own homes and other aspects of community care.

The number of teaching district midwives approved by the Central Midwives Board at the end of the year was thirteen.

In January Miss B. Rookley, one of the district midwives, was successful when she entered the Part II examination of the Midwife Teachers Examination, after attending a part-time course in Bristol for one academic year. She now holds the Midwife Teachers Diploma.

Staff meetings were held during the year and were well attended.

As always, the co-operation of the Ambulance Service personnel was excellent and their help and courtesy in dealing with emergency midwifery calls is deeply appreciated.

The following is a summary of the work done throughout the year:

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

Number of cases attended:

(a) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	...	—	
(b) Doctor not booked and not present at delivery	...	5	
(c) Doctor booked and present at delivery	...	128	
(d) Doctor booked but not present at delivery	...	772	
		—	905
Number of cases booked	...	...	1,281
Number of antenatal home visits by midwives	...	...	12,065
Number of clinic attendances by midwives	...	...	1,819
Number of accouchement sets issued	...	...	1,045
Number of early discharge packs issued	...	...	456

REPORT OF MISS O. J. CARPENTER

Superintendent Health Visitor

Health Visiting Service *Staff Establishment:* Superintendent, Deputy and 37 Health Visitors.

Staff on 31st December, 1970: 1 Superintendent; 1 Deputy Superintendent; 32 Full-time Health Visitors; 4 Part-time Health Visitors.

Health Visitors resigned for various reasons – confinement, husbands posted away from Plymouth, change of occupation, etc. The staff complement was increased by four, and some vacancies were filled by appointment of student health visitors after qualification.

Liaison with General Practitioners After satisfactory trial over one year, an additional four health visitors were attached to three group practices. There have been some difficulties due mainly to widely-scattered practices, but the attachments have been beneficial to patients and staff.

Training Refresher Courses All health visitor students at Plymouth Polytechnic were successful in their examinations. The majority returned to work for their sponsoring authorities or were appointed elsewhere as health visitors. Bursaries were granted to a further ten students to train at Plymouth Polytechnic.

Student health visitors came to Plymouth for practical experience not available in their own areas.

Health Visitors trained as field work instructors and attended refresher courses or conferences relating to their specialised duties.

A local study day was held at the Plymouth Medical Centre for Plymouth health visitors and colleagues from surrounding districts. Visiting lecturers presented papers on a variety of subjects including a lecture by Doctor Strelling on 'Modern Trends in Paediatrics'.

Youth Groups Health Visitors have continued to liaise with youth leaders and other organisers by giving lectures and participating in discussions and projects.

General Health Visiting The general high standard of health visiting has been maintained and the increased and progressive liaison with other field workers has continued.

Monthly staff meetings afford opportunities for the useful exchanges of ideas and examination of new techniques. Periodic case conferences with Maternity and Child Welfare medical officers, health visitors, school nurses, the psychiatrist, and psychiatric social workers of the Nuffield Child Guidance Clinic continue to be held, and are of immense value and benefit to all members of the staff.

Health Visitors undertook the responsibility for testing babies born in Plymouth hospitals between August 1969 and January, 1970, who were known to have been in contact with an active case of tuberculosis; the tests proved negative. As an additional precautionary measure some 400 babies were re-tested and, as before, the tests were negative. All mothers were advised and encouraged to be X-rayed and many attended the Chest Clinic or Mobile Unit.

A full-time health visitor was allocated to work with handicapped pre-school children whose parents were in need of extra support. Her case load increased rapidly as the liaison between the hospital consultants and herself became firmly established.

Summary of cases visited:

Diabetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441
Tubercular households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Infectious disease households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Aged (65 or over)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,073
Mentally ill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Discharges from general hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Children:								
Born in 1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,074	
Born in 1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,562	
Born 1965 to 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,751	
							<hr/>	16,387
Number of home visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,218

REPORT OF MR. T. S. LONGWORTH

Principal Dental Officer

Dental Treatment of Mothers and Young Children The work undertaken by local authority dentists involves devoting a small proportion of time to mothers and children under five years of age and the details are provided in this section.

The general comments in my Principal School Dental Officer's report are equally applicable and need not be repeated here.

PART A. ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

Number of Visits for Treatment during year.

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
First Visit	244	69
Subsequent Visits	355	114
TOTAL VISITS ...	599	183
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the first course commenced during year	26	4
Treatment provided during the year:		
Number of Fillings	491	134
Teeth Filled	452	129
Teeth Extracted	249	82
General Anæsthetics given	86	1
Emergency Visits by patients	128	35
Patients X-rayed	3	3
Patients Treated by Scaling &/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	21	22
Teeth otherwise Conserved	64	
Teeth Root Filled		—
Inlays		—
Crowns		—
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the year	200	41

PART B. PROSTHETICS

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ...	4
Patients supplied with Other Dentures	4
Number of Dentures supplied	12

PART C. ANAESTHETICS

General Anæsthetics administered by Dental Officers	87
---	----

PART D. INSPECTIONS

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
Number of Patients given First Inspections during year	A 476	D 84
Number of Patients in A and D above who required treatment	B 298	E 82
Number of Patients in B and E above who were offered treatment	C 288	F 82

PART E. SESSIONS

*Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days)
devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare patients*

For Treatment	G 144
For Health Education	H 26

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

MR. W. G. LOCK

Introduction In submitting this report, I would again record my appreciation of the help which Dr. T. A. I. Rees has given me and my thanks to my staff, both inspectorial and clerical, for their loyal support and co-operation throughout the year.

In the spring of the year, Mr. G. E. Borlace, the Senior Housing Inspector, who had been in the Department since 1943 and who had been a very loyal, helpful and conscientious officer, retired, Mr. H. Ridge being promoted to fill the vacancy.

It is pleasing to report that Mr. P. J. Doidge, one of the student public health inspectors, succeeded in passing his intermediate examination.

WATER SUPPLY

Consumption The water supply area includes the whole of the Plympton Rural District and part of the Tavistock Rural District, as well as the City of Plymouth, and the average daily consumption of water during 1970 was 20,386,000 gallons. There was no necessity to impose any restrictions on consumption.

Rain fall The rainfall over the catchment area was 68·43 inches, an increase of 11·72 inches over the previous year but a little less than the average of 68·61 inches. The lowest monthly rainfall occurred in May when only 1·62 inches fell as compared with the average of 3·84 inches.

River Tavy Scheme A total of 380,000,000 gallons of water was pumped from Lopwell into supply from the 7th June to the 8th September inclusive.

Water Treatment An average of 0·5 part per million of chlorine has been added to the water at Burrator and after filtering, the water has been again chlorinated and treated with lime to correct the pH.

The River Tavy water has been chlorinated, treated with coagulants, settled, filtered and again chlorinated.

Bacteriological Examination During 1970, with a view to ensuring that a pure supply of water was maintained, 339 routine samples were taken and submitted to bacteriological examination. The results of these examinations are shown in the following table:

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total Number of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli absent in 100 ml.</i>
From City Mains ...	281	10 (3 non-faecal) (7 faecal)	271
From wells and springs	58	20 (2 non-faecal) (18 faecal)	38
GRAND TOTAL ...	339	30 (5 non-faecal) (25 faecal)	309

During the time that water was pumped from Lopwell to augment the supply, 223 samples of the water were submitted to the public health laboratory of which four were found to contain B. Coli.

During the year, 41 samples were taken from Maker Camp which is the responsibility of the Education Committee. Of these, six contained Faecal Coli.

**Chemical
Analysis**

Five samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis. The following table gives a summary of the results of the analysis, the figures representing parts per million:

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER DURING 1970
(parts per million)

<i>Date</i>	<i>26th Feb.</i>	<i>26th Feb.</i>	<i>26th Feb.</i>	<i>11th Sept.</i>	<i>11th Sept.</i>
<i>Sample Number</i>	1	2	3	4*	5*
Temporary Hardness	5.0	6.0	90.0	—	—
Permanent Hardness	9.0	9.0	52.0	—	—
Total Hardness	14.0	15.0	142.0	—	—
Chlorine as Chlorides	12.0	11.0	46.0	—	—
Ammonia (Saline)	—	—	0.084	—	—
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	0.020	0.030	0.016	—	—
Nitrates as Nitrogen	—	—	7.2	—	—
Nitrites as Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Oxygen (absorbed 4 hours at 27° C.)	0.2	0.4	0.15	—	—
Metals (Zinc, Copper, Lead, Iron and Manganese)	—	—	2	—	—
pH value	7.0	7.2	6.8	—	—

*Tested for lead content only in connection with vending machines.

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for part of the foregoing information.

SWIMMING-POOLS

Details of the results of samples of water taken for bacteriological examination from swimming-pools in the City are shown in the following table and, unless otherwise indicated, the water supplied to the pools was from the City mains.

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli absent in 100 ml.</i>
Ballard Centre	13	1 (faecal)	12
Burrington Sec. Mod. School	2	—	2
Central Park Bathing Pool ...	13	1 (faecal)	12
Central Park Paddling Pools	11	9 (6 faecal)	2
Compton Primary School ...	4	1 (faecal)	3
Devonport Park Paddling Pool	3	3 (faecal)	—
Downham Special School ...	2	—	2
Drake Primary School ...	3	—	3
Efford Sec. Modern School ...	1	—	1
Ernesettle Junior School ...	2	1	1
Glenholt Camp	3	—	3
Goosewell Junior School ...	1	—	1
West Rock Pool, The Hoe (sea water)	2	1 (faecal)	1

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli absent in 100 ml.</i>
Centre Rock Pool, The Hoe (sea water)	2	2 (faecal)	—
East Rock Pool, The Hoe (sea water)	2	2 (faecal)	—
Holiday Inn	1	—	1
Hoe Junior School ...	4	—	4
Kingsland School	3	—	3
Knowle Primary School ...	6	3 (2 faecal)	3
Longcause School	1	—	1
Mayflower Post Hotel ...	5	—	5
Montpelier Junior School ...	3	—	3
Mt. Gould Hospital — Hydro- therapy Pool	14	1 (faecal)	13
Mt. Wise Juniors' Bathing Pool (sea water)	4	2 (1 faecal)	2
Mt. Wise Infants' Paddling Pool (sea water)	3	3 (2 faecal)	—
Mt. Wise Ladies' Bathing Pool (sea water)	4	4 (3 faecal)	—
Mt. Wise Men's Bathing Pool (sea water)	3	1 (faecal)	2

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli absent in 100 ml.</i>
Munday House	3	1 (faecal)	2
Oxford Street School ...	3	1 (faecal)	2
Pennycross Primary School...	3	1 (faecal)	2
Plymouth College Bathing Pool	1	—	1
Plymstock Comprehensive School	4	—	4
Plympton County Primary School	2	—	2
Plympton County Secondary School	4	—	4
South Trelawney Junior School	4	—	4
Southway Primary School ...	8	1	7
Tinside Bathing Pool (sea water)	6	3 (faecal)	3
Whitleigh Junior School ...	13	4 (2 faecal)	9
Widey Technical School ...	3	1	2
Woodfield Junior School ...	10	3 (2 faecal)	7
Woodford County Infants' School	1	1 (faecal)	—
Woodford County Junior School	2	—	2
Woodlands Special School ...	7	1 (faecal)	6

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information relating to sewerage and sewage disposal:

Sewage Treatment

During 1970 the construction of a new pumping station at Elburton was completed which will allow the old sewage works to be demolished and the flow pumped to the new Radford Works. The contract for doubling the capacity of the Radford Works was also completed.

At the Camel's Head Treatment Works the aeration plant has been replaced with higher efficiency equipment and this is now in use.

The main contract for the reconstruction of the Marsh Mills Treatment Works is now in hand and this will quadruple the treatment capacity of the Works.

Sewerage

Drainage schemes were carried out for the relief of flooding at Browning Road, Palmerston Street, Wilton Street and Tamerton Foliot. Work was started on a new 72 inch diameter surface water sewer outfall in the City Centre, which will relieve the pressure on the older combined sewers.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of complaints of housing defects and nuisances received and given attention during the year was 2,587.

Prosecutions On three occasions it was necessary for legal proceedings to be instituted in connection with abatement notices which had not been complied with by the owners and in all three cases nuisance orders were made by the Magistrates.

An owner of a property was also fined £10 with £5. 5s. costs for failing to comply with a nuisance order relating to the removal of an accumulation of refuse and ordered to pay the City Council a sum of £7. 6s., the cost of removing the refuse in his default.

In two cases it was also necessary to take legal proceedings against owners of properties for failing to give information relating to the ownership of the premises. In one instance a fine of £4, with £4. 4s. costs, was inflicted and in the second case, a fine of £2 with £5 costs.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act Further notifications of occupation of premises have been received during the year and the numbers of the various types of premises registered at the end of 1970 as compared with 1969 are as follows:

<i>Type of Premises</i>						<i>Number Registered</i>	
						<i>End of 1969</i>	<i>End of 1970</i>
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	639	683
Wholesale shops, warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	131	139
Retail shops	...	...	...	...	...	1196	1216
Catering establishments open to the public,							
canteens	...	...	...	...	...	187	196
Fuel storage depots	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
						2156	2237
						2156	2237

The total number of general inspections and re-inspections made was 1,983 and the number of contraventions of the provisions of the Act observed was 338 and the number of contraventions rectified during the year was 415.

During the year 58 reports of accidents were received from employers in accordance with the provisions of the Offices, Shops

and Railway Premises Act, 1963. These accidents occurred in the following classes of premises:

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number of Accidents</i>	
	<i>Notified</i>	<i>Investigated</i>
Offices	4	—
Retail shops	36	2
Wholesale premises	6	3
Catering establishments and canteens	12	—
TOTAL	58	5

These accidents can be broadly classified as follows:

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Retail Shops</i>	<i>Wholesale Premises</i>	<i>Catering Establishments and Canteens</i>	<i>Total</i>
Machinery	—	2	—	—	2
Transport	—	—	1	—	1
Falls of Persons	1	12	2	3	18
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	4	—	—	4
Handling goods	2	13	2	2	19
Struck by falling object	1	—	1	1	3
Use of hand tools	—	5	—	3	8
Not otherwise specified ...	—	—	—	3	3
TOTALS	4	36	6	12	58

The majority of accidents which are reported are such that no measures could be taken to prevent a similar accident occurring on a future occasion; this type of accident is not investigated. In the case of the five accidents which were investigated, no further action was required in connection with three of the accidents. The other two accidents both involved mechanical plant; in each case advice was given and details are as follows:

A fork-lift truck was used in a fertilizer warehouse to move stock on wooden pallets. The driver stopped the fork-lift truck and left the driving position to straighten his load; the truck rolled forward

and struck the driver who sustained a fractured tibia and fibula of the right leg. The driver had stopped the vehicle by using the 'Park' switch, instead of using the brake and then engaging the 'Park' mechanism.

A platform truck was being used to move oil tanks, in a warehouse occupied by suppliers of heating equipment. The warehouse is entered through a very high doorway opening fitted with 'stable-type' doors so that the upper sections can remain closed. The doors are hung on 'lift-off' hinges. The driver of the truck raised the platform as he was moving beneath the closed upper sections of the doors, sufficiently to dislodge the doors from the hinge pins. One door fell on the driver's leg which was fractured as a result of this accident.

Copies of reports on accidents notified by firms to the local authority are sent to the Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories at Bristol, the appropriate officer appointed by the Minister of Labour, who is available to advise on technical problems of accident prevention.

Common Lodging-houses Regular inspections of the two common lodging-houses in the City have been made during the year and improvements effected when these have been necessary.

Factories and Outworkers Details of the sanitary inspection of factories under the Factories Act, 1961, and of the out-work carried on within the City are given in the following tables:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health –

<i>Premises</i> (i)	<i>Number on Register</i> (ii)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (iii)	<i>Written Notices</i> (iv)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (v)
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	15	44	5	–
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	576	224	28	–
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	8	18	5	–
TOTALS	599	286	38	–

2. Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i> (i)	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i> (vi)
	<i>Found</i> (ii)	<i>Remedied</i> (iii)	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i> (iv)	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i> (v)	
Want of cleanliness(s.1)	3	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (s. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (s. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (s. 4)	2	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (s. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (s. 7)(a) Insufficient ...	16	11	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	12	7	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	5	6	—	—	—

3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134):

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	<i>Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i> (2)	<i>Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices served</i> (6)	<i>Prosecutions</i> (7)
Wearing apparel, making, etc. ...	278	—	—	—	—	—

Pet Animals Act, 1951 During the year, following visits to the premises by the Public Health Inspectors and the staff of the Chief Fire Officer, and after the carrying out of improvements where necessary, fourteen licences were issued in accordance with the Act.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 There are five such establishments in the City in respect of which licences have been renewed following inspections by the District Public Health Inspectors.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964 The licences in respect of the three riding establishments were renewed following the necessary inspections.

Rodent Control The number of complaints of rats and mice infestation received during the year was 1,088, and details of the inspections made as a result of these complaints are given in the following table:

	Owned by Local Authority	Type of Property		Total
		Dwellinghouses (including Council houses)	Other premises	
Number of properties in- spected as a result of:				
(a) Notification	80	825	183	1,088
(b) Survey	3	50	5	58
(c) Otherwise	1	1	2	4
Total inspections carried out	84	1,614	589	2,282
Number of properties in- spected found to be infes- ted by:				
(a) Rats				
{ Major infestation...	1	—	1	2
{ Minor infestation...	58	622	130	810
(b) Mice				
{ Major infestation...	—	—	—	—
{ Minor infestation...	21	203	52	276
Number of infested proper- ties treated				
by Local Authority ...	80	825	183	1,088
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ... 1				

By the end of the year, with the co-operation of owners and occupiers, successful treatments had been effected in respect of 753 houses and 244 other premises.

The normal programme of test baiting of sewers for rat infestation over the whole area of the City was carried out. Two local occurrences of infestation were reported and both areas were treated.

I am indebted to the City Engineer for part of the foregoing information.

Rag Flock

Five samples of filling materials were taken for analysis during the year under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, of which one consisted of rag flock, three of cotton felt and one of synthetic fibre. All these samples proved to be satisfactory. For the greater part of the year sampling under this Act was not undertaken, as the prescribed analysts who normally carry out the analysis of the samples were unable to accept the work.

Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs

Eight samples of fertilisers and twenty-one samples of feeding-stuffs were taken during the year for analysis. Two samples of fertiliser and three samples of feeding-stuffs were found to be unsatisfactory and warnings were given to the manufacturers.

The Toys (Safety) Regulations, 1967

Early in the year a sketching toy, which contained a powder considered by the mother of a child as being a possible cause of a skin irritation which the child developed after the toy had been broken, was submitted to the Public Analyst: his report, however, indicated that the powder was innocuous.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

During the year twenty inspections were carried out of boiling plants used for the treatment of waste foods.

Premises Inspected

The following table shows the number of inspections of various premises carried out during the year, together with information regarding the action taken as a result of these inspections:

Premises Inspected	Inspections or Visits	Intimation Notices Served or Improvements Required	Intimation Notices Complied With or Improvements Effectuated	Statutory Notices Served During the Year	Statutory Notices Complied with During the Year
Houses inspected (Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	3128	1087	—	74	—
Houses reinspected (Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	4999	—	922	—	67
Number of premises (other than houses)	830	43	40	—	—
Number of interviews	741	—	—	—	—
Visits to contacts of infectious diseases	31	—	—	—	—
Number of houses visited regarding notifiable diseases ...	367	—	—	—	—
Visits regarding food poisoning	159	—	—	—	—
Animal boarding establishments	7	1	1	—	—
Bakehouses	87	11	8	—	—
Boarding-houses	1	—	—	—	—
Butchers	399	50	45	—	—
Cinemas and amusement places	5	1	2	—	—
Common lodging-houses	7	—	—	—	—
Dairies and milk shops	361	12	9	—	—
Food vehicles	203	36	27	—	—
Fresh-fish shops	27	4	5	—	—
Fresh-fish carts	5	—	—	—	—
Fried fish-and-chip shops	76	11	9	—	—
Fruit and vegetable shops	35	3	2	—	—
Hairdressing establishments	49	1	1	—	—
Ice-cream premises	96	4	4	—	—
Markets	116	—	—	—	—
Noise Abatement Act	17	1	1	—	—
Offensive trades	7	—	—	—	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	1983	338	415	—	—
Outworkers premises	339	—	—	—	—
Pet shops	17	2	3	—	—
Premises to examine foodstuffs	1383	—	—	—	—
Preserved food premises	35	1	—	—	—
Provision shops	742	42	54	—	—
Public-houses	96	6	11	—	—
Public conveniences	578	—	—	—	—
Rag flock premises	9	—	—	—	—
Restaurants and other food preparation premises	472	53	54	—	—
Schools	80	—	—	—	—
School kitchens	12	—	—	—	—
Second-hand shops	4	—	—	—	—
Sites	392	22	25	—	—
Slaughter-houses	589	—	—	—	—
Smoke observations	60	12	10	—	—
Swimming-baths	260	—	—	—	—
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	42	2	2	—	—
Tips	62	1	1	—	—
Water-courses	37	—	—	—	—
Inspections of houses for infestation of rats and mice ...	1614	825	753	—	—
Inspections of premises other than houses for rats and mice...	673	263	244	—	—
Visits to Public Health Laboratory	502	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1908	—	—	—	—

NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

Daily observations have been continued at the three recording stations established in the City, and the results obtained during the year are shown in the table.

Period	No. of weeks in period	Daily averages in microgrammes per cubic metre					
		Plymouth Market		Whitleigh Secondary Modern School		Mount Street Primary School	
		Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	5	57	114	35	49	99	94
February	4	39	84	25	41	71	90
March	5	25	78	12	32	64	77
April	4	22	65	14	28	42	56
May	4	15	90	6	35	24	52
June	4	10	108	8	32	13	50
July	5	9	79	4	23	11	40
August	4	14	79	7	26	18	47
September	4	13	72	3	29	18	39
October	5	21	44	6	28	44	49
November... ..	4	43	72	20	31	51	62
December	4	56	88	23	32	76	97
Winter Average: January-March October-December	27	40	80	20	36	68	78
Summer Average: April-September	25	14	82	7	29	21	47

The three sites are classified as follows:

- Plymouth Market .. Commercial area with predominantly central heating.
- Whitleigh School .. Residential area with low-density housing.
- Mount Street School .. Residential area with high-density housing.

I would like to record my thanks to the Headmaster, the staff and the scholars at Whitleigh Secondary School for their help in making daily observations during term-time.

HOUSING

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	3,128
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	8,127
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	104
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	140
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	55
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	1,087

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	922
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	3
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...			2

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	74
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—			
(a)	By owners	...	...	67
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(3) Number of Undertakings not to use unfit houses accepted							1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(6) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(7) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit following acceptance of schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

(d) Proceedings under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

Number of dwelling-houses subject to operative Demolition Orders where Closing Orders were substituted	—
--	-----	-----	---

(e) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	25
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	...	...	2
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	...	...	4

4. HOUSING ACT, 1957, PART IV—OVERCROWDING:—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year			99
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	109
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	581
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year	...		6
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year			3
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	19

Improvement of Houses

During the year 263 visits have been made to houses in connection with Standard Grants and 191 visits in respect of Discretionary Grants, an increase of 65 per cent on 1969. These visits were made for the purposes of indemnifying the properties against demolition or closure, to survey the properties as to their state of repair, to raise specifications of the repairs considered necessary so that improvement grants could be given and to categorise the repairs into those eligible for grant-aid and those which should be carried out entirely at the expense of the applicants.

<i>Improvement Grants</i>	<i>Applications Received</i>	<i>Applications Approved</i>	<i>Grants Paid</i>
Standard Grants	306	240	183
Discretionary Grants	150	80	60

HOUSING ACT, 1969

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

Details relating to applications for qualification certificates are given below:-

Where standard amenities already provided

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44 (1) | 80 |
| (2) Number of qualification certificates issued under Section 45 (2) | 6 |
| (3) Number of qualification certificates refused under Section 45 (2) | 7 |

Where standard amenities not already provided

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44 (2) | 2 |
| (2) Number of certificates of provisional approval issued under Section 46 (1) | 2 |
| (3) Number of qualification certificates issued under Section 46 (3) | Nil |

Where improvement grants were concerned

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) Applications received | 14 |
| (2) Certificates of provisional approval issued | 13 |
| (3) Qualification certificates issued | 4 |

Exemption for Low Income Tenants from Section 54

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of certificates issued under Section 55 | Nil |
|---|-----|

I am indebted to the City Planning Officer for the information relating to the number of applications for improvement grants and qualification certificates where improvement grants were also concerned.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Bacteriological Examination of Milk A total of one hundred and ninety-eight samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination.

Methylene Blue Test The number of samples submitted to the methylene blue test was 155, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

Phosphatase Test A total of 155 samples of Pasteurised milk were obtained and submitted to the Phosphatase Test for checking the efficiency of the pasteurising process. All of these samples were returned as satisfactory.

Turbidity Test Forty-three samples of sterilised milk were submitted to the Turbidity Test and all were found to be satisfactory.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and 1965 The following table shows the number of licences to use the various designations applied to milk issued during the year.

<i>Description of Licence</i>	<i>No. Issued</i>
Dealer's ('Pasteuriser's') Licence 	1
Dealer's Sterilised and/or Pasteurised and/or Ultra Heat-treated Licences 	344
TOTAL 	345

Chemical Analysis of Milk One sample of Pasteurised milk and one sample of Pasteurised (Channel Island) milk were obtained for analysis. Both these samples were found to be genuine.

Registration under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 During the year seventy-nine premises were registered for the sale of cream.

Ice-cream The number of applications for registration of premises for sale of loose and pre-packed ice-cream was twenty-six.

Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Ice-cream During the year thirty-six samples of ice-cream were submitted to the form of Methylene Blue Test prescribed by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Hot Mix</i>	<i>Cold Mix</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Grade 1. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—4½ hours or more	10	—	10
Grade 2. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—2½ hours to 4 hours	9	—	9
Grade 3. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—½ to 2 hours	6	1	7
Grade 4. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—0 hours	10	—	10
TOTALS	35	1	36

Of the thirty-five samples of 'Hot Mix', twenty-three were pre-packed, nine were placed in Grade 1, seven in Grade 2, three in Grade 3, and four in Grade 4.

Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Ice-Lollies Five samples of ice-lollies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis of Ice-cream During the year two samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted to chemical analysis, both of which were found to be satisfactory. The results are given in the following table:

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Fat other than Butterfat</i>	<i>Butterfat</i>	<i>Milk Solids not Fat</i>	<i>Sugar</i>
1	6·5%	2·5%	18·0%	12%
2	Nil	9·6%	11·3%	13%

FOOD AND DRUGS

Adulteration The various samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis during the year are classified in the following table, together with the number of the various articles which were found to be adulterated:

<i>Articles Sampled</i>	<i>Formal Samples</i>		<i>Informal Samples</i>		<i>Total Number</i>
	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	
*Bread	—	—	—	1	1
Butter	—	—	1	—	1
Cereals	—	—	8	—	8
Cheese	—	—	1	—	1
Coffee	—	—	2	—	2
Fats	—	—	3	—	3
Fish Cakes ...	—	—	1	—	1
Fish Paste ...	—	—	2	—	2
Food Colourings	—	—	2	—	2
Food Flavourings	—	—	6	—	6
Food Mixes ...	—	—	4	—	4
Honey	—	—	1	—	1
†Fruit	—	—	1	—	1
Fruit Squashes	—	—	14	—	14
Ice-Cream ...	—	—	2	—	2
Jam	—	—	1	—	1
Jellies	—	—	2	—	2
Meat Paste ...	—	—	6	—	6
§Meat Pies & Pasties ...	3	1	5	2	11
||Milk	—	—	2	1	3
Mustard	—	—	1	—	1
‡Salts	—	—	4	1	5
‡Sauces	—	—	20	1	21
Sausages ...	1	—	11	—	12
Spices	—	—	8	—	8
Spirits	2	—	1	—	3
Sugar					
Confectionery...	—	—	3	—	3
Vegetables (Tinned) ...	—	—	1	—	1
Vegetable Oils ...	—	—	2	—	2
Vinegar	—	—	2	—	2
TOTALS ...	6	1	117	6	130

* Affected by common penicillin mould.

† Grapes tested for residues of pesticides and insecticides.

§ The unsatisfactory samples showed deficiencies in meat contents and warnings were given to manufacturers.

|| The sample found to be unsatisfactory was deficient in fat, and a warning was given to the supplier.

‡ In each case the sample was unsatisfactory because of incorrect labelling which was subsequently corrected by the manufacturers.

Contamination
of Food

A number of cases of food contamination have been investigated by the public health inspectors during the year. When the premises concerned have been situated in the City the places of production as well as the retail shops have been visited and the occupiers advised and cautioned as necessary as to improvements which should be effected in the preparation, storage and handling of the food. When the food has not been produced within the City boundary, warning letters have been sent and the Chief Public Health Inspectors of the areas in which the food factories were situated were notified.

It was not considered necessary to recommend the institution of any legal proceedings.

Slaughter-houses and
Meat Inspection

Details of the number of animals killed in the Plymouth area are shown in the following tables:

					<i>Slaughtered and inspected</i>
Bovines	...	...	...	...	9,251.
Calves	...	...	...	...	179
Sheep	...	...	...	...	4,477
Pigs – Prince	Rock	Abattoir,	5,075	}	25,629
Bowyer's Bacon	Factory,	Plympton,			
Plymouth	...	...	20,554		
					<hr/> 39,536 <hr/>

The total weight of meat and offal condemned during the year from animals killed inside and outside the City was 59 tons 8 cwts. 3 qtrs. 23 lbs.

Details of the number of whole carcasses condemned and of carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned are shown in the table which follows:

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed ...	7,045	2,206	179	4,477	25,629	—
Number inspected ...	7,045	2,206	179	4,477	25,629	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned</i>	12	47	27	30	88	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2,065	1,367	9	434	3,985	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease and other conditions, excluding Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	29·48%	64·09%	20·11%	10·36%	15·89%	—

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY Whole carcasses con- demned ...	—	2	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	1	—	—	588	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	0·13%	—	—	2·29%	—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
CYSTICERCOSIS Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	16	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Protracted negotiations have taken place during the year between the Fatstock Marketing Corporation and the City Council, and a final decision regarding the future of slaughtering facilities in Plymouth is anticipated early in 1971.

Unsound Foodstuffs

The following summary indicates the quantity of foodstuffs examined and found to be unfit for food:

TINNED GOODS

						<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	1	15
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	6
Fish...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	0	8
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	0	1
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	3	11
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	0
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	3	25
Jams and Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	22
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	27

PROVISIONS

Dried Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	7
Fresh Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	16
Fresh Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	0	19	2	20
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	12
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	3	11
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	1	23
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	1	7
Sweets and chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	6
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1	5
Cakes and cake mixture	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	0	0
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	21
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	1	4
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	8

MEAT PRODUCTS

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	0	5
Sausages and Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	3	12

Fish Inspection The following summary indicates the quantity of fish, smoked fish and other varieties examined during the year, and the quantity found to be unfit for food:

						<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Quantity of fish inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1,891	5	0	0
Quantity of mixed fish found to be unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	3	27
Quantity of smoked fish found to be unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1	21
Quantity of shell fish found to be unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0

**Inspection of
Other Food
Premises**

The table on next page gives details of the number and type of the various food premises within the City, information regarding compliance with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, which relate to washing facilities, together with the number of inspections made and action taken as a result of these inspections:

**Educational
Activities**

Talks to women's organisations, student nurses and second-year students at the College of Domestic Science have continued. One of the public health inspectors has also lectured to food traders at classes held under the auspices of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

**Clean Food
Certificates**

In August, when these certificates were reviewed, the six certificates in operation were all renewed.

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Number fitted to comply with Regulation 16</i>	<i>Number to which Regulation 19 applies</i>	<i>Number fitted to comply with Regulation 19</i>	<i>Number of inspections made</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>
For manufacture of ice cream ...	3	3	3	3	14	—	—
Preparation and sale of fried fish and chips ...	67	67	67	67	76	11	9
Restaurants and other food preparation places ...	211	211	211	211	472	53	54
Butchers' shops ...	188	188	188	188	399	50	45
Bakehouses ...	52	52	52	52	87	11	8
Fresh fish shops (other than registered premises) ...	39	39	39	39	27	4	5
General provision shops ...	893	893	832	832	1,234	61	62
Fruit and vegetable shops ...							
Dairies and premises licensed to sell milk, cream or ice cream							
Public houses ...	220	220	220	220	96	6	11

IMMUNISATION

In 1968 3,210 children under five received triple immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping-cough. Up to that year the immunisation course consisted of three doses of triple immunisation at the sixth, seventh and eighth month, followed by vaccination against poliomyelitis at the ninth, tenth and eleventh month, then measles vaccination at the twelfth month and smallpox vaccination at the thirteenth month of age. This was a sequence of monthly visits to the family doctor or clinic from the age of six months, easy to remember by the mother.

About the middle of 1969 the programme of immunisation recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security was adopted, which involves a first and second dose of triple vaccine and oral poliomyelitis vaccine at the age of about five to seven months and then a gap of several months before the third and final doses of triple and poliomyelitis vaccines are given at twelve or thirteen months.

It was expected that the numbers vaccinated in 1969 would show a reduction because the introduction of a gap of several months between the second and third doses would not allow their course to be completed by the end of the year. This duly happened, and the number of completed courses in 1969 was 2,857 compared with 3,210 in 1968.

It was hoped that the figures for 1970 would return to the normal average – those unable to complete their course in 1969 would complete it in 1970 and be included in the figures for that year.

In fact, that did not happen and the completed courses in 1970 were 2,887, well below the 3,200 or more which would have been expected and which would have restored the 1968 figures.

Some local research will be undertaken to see whether, as seems likely from the figures, some three to four hundred children have missed having their third dose of triple vaccine to complete the course.

Reinforcement doses of diphtheria-tetanus showed a reduction from 3,906 in 1968 to 3,465 in 1970, which was to be expected now that the booster dose of this vaccine at the age of nine to ten years has been abandoned.

COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES - NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16

Type of Vaccine or Dose		Year of Birth						Others under age 16	Total
		1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66			
1. Quadruple D.T.P.P. ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Triple D.T.P. ...	...	287	2,090	412	40	52	6	2,887	
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus ...	...	1	39	18	11	78	79	226	
5. Diphtheria ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
6. Pertussis ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Tetanus ...	...	-	-	-	-	7	71	78	
8. Salk ...	...	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	
9. Sabin ...	...	272	2,087	512	69	155	164	3,259	
10. Measles ...	...	2	1,018	874	306	596	120	2,916	
11. Rubella ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	292	292	
12. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria) ...	288	2,129	430	51	130	88	3,116		
13. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)	287	2,090	412	40	52	6	2,887		
14. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus) ...	288	2,129	430	51	137	156	3,191		
15. Lines 1+8+9 (Polomyelitis)	...	272	2,087	514	69	156	164	3,262	

REINFORCING DOSES - NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16

Type of Vaccine or Dose		Year of Birth						Others under age 16	Total
		1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66			
1. Quadruple D.T.P.P. ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Triple D.T.P. ...	...	-	83	446	69	374	62	1,034	
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus ...	...	-	21	113	68	2,449	814	3,465	
5. Diphtheria ...	...	-	-	-	-	10	26	36	
6. Pertussis ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Tetanus ...	...	-	1	1	8	44	549	603	
8. Salk ...	...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
9. Sabin ...	...	-	56	223	89	2,687	1,311	4,366	
10. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria) ...	-	104	559	137	2,833	902	4,535		
11. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)	-	83	446	69	374	62	1,034		
12. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus) ...	-	105	560	145	2,867	1,425	5,102		
13. Lines 1+8+9 (Polomyelitis)	...	-	56	223	89	2,688	1,311	4,367	

Total Births: 4,093
CHILD POPULATION: Under 1 year, 3,940; 1-4 years, 15,360; 5-14 years, 36,000; Total, 55,300
Total Population: 256,600

MEASLES VACCINATION

2,916 vaccinations were carried out in 1970 compared with 4,044 in 1969, when vaccination was offered to all school-children up to the age of sixteen.

VACCINATION AGAINST RUBELLA (GERMAN MEASLES)

This became available late in 1970. This is usually a mild disease which normally would not warrant the administration of a vaccine to prevent it. However, if a woman develops rubella in the early months of pregnancy it can have a disastrous effect in causing her infant to be born with multiple handicaps.

Vaccination against rubella is employed in a different manner to vaccination against other infectious diseases where the hope is eventually to eradicate the disease. As rubella is usually a mild disease, it is not intended to prevent it occurring – indeed, the hope is that girls will catch the disease in younger years and so be naturally protected when they reach the child-bearing age.

Rubella vaccination is, therefore, offered to girls about the age of twelve or thirteen, so that they are certainly protected against the risk of contracting rubella during subsequent pregnancy.

Rubella is sometimes a difficult disease to diagnose, and therefore the vaccination is offered to all girls of this age unless it can be shown by a special laboratory examination of the blood that they already possess natural immunity to future attacks of the disease by evidence of a previous attack.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

2,698 primary vaccinations were performed, the number of vaccinations of children under two years of age being equivalent to 55.66 per cent of the birth-rate.

VACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

528 persons were vaccinated at the special clinic in 1970.

TABLE B—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

NUMBER OF PERSONS (UNDER 16 YEARS) VACCINATED OR REVACCINATED DURING 1970				
			<i>Number vaccinated</i>	<i>Number revaccinated</i>
0-3 months	...		5	—
3-6 months	...		17	—
6-9 months	...		16	—
9-12 months	...		76	—
1 year	...	...	2,164	—
2-4 years	...	...	333	72
5-15 years	...	...	87	308
TOTAL	...	...	2,698	380

TABLE C—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Primary vaccinations (all ages)</i>	<i>Percentage of Children vaccinated (under 2 years of age)</i>	<i>Re- vaccinations (all ages)</i>
1963 ...	3,867	743	13.99	502
1964 ...	3,839	1,630	36.52	386
1965 ...	3,765	2,099*	49.67	130*
1966 ...	3,822	2,264	47.70	265
1967 ...	3,997	2,478	47.31	164
1968 ...	4,141	2,525	50.45	257
1969 ...	4,148	2,897	55.91	444
1970 ...	4,093	2,698	55.66	380

* from 1965, figures are for persons under 16 years of age

Infectious Diseases

Incidence

Table 1 shows the number of notifications received for each disease classified by age-groups.

Table 2 shows the quarterly and sex incidence of the diseases.

Table 3 shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1970 with comparative figures for the previous four years.

Hospital Admissions

Table 4 shows the infectious diseases for which forty-four Plymouth residents were admitted to hospital.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

687 cases of infectious diseases were notified in 1970, including 186 cases of infective jaundice. The two deaths which occurred from notifiable conditions were attributed to this disease.

Food Poisoning

No large outbreaks occurred but 25 cases were notified. A further 19 probable cases came to notice during investigations. Of the total of 44, 9 were due to *S. Typhimurium*, 9 to other *Salmonellae*, and in the remaining 26 the cause was not identified bacteriologically.

Infective Jaundice

186 cases were notified compared with 40 in 1969. Cases were spread fairly evenly over the year, with rather more in the second and third quarters than in the first and fourth. The greatest incidence was in the age group 5-14 years, with 100 cases, followed by 61 in adolescents and younger adults aged 15-34 years.

Males were more commonly affected than females in the proportion of three to two, and the two deaths were a boy aged 10 years and a man aged 49 years.

The infectious nature of this disease was frequently shown by the notification of several family outbreaks and the occurrence of a series of cases in various schools linked by somewhat variable incubation periods.

Dysentery The last outbreak of sonne dysentery which produced 433 known cases, subsided in April 1969, and since then the City has been virtually free from the disease, only 24 cases being notified in 1970.

Measles 1969, which should have been an 'epidemic' year, produced only 1,706 cases instead of the 3,500 to 4,000 or more which had been expected. This considerable reduction seems unlikely to have been due entirely to the comparatively small number of 1,800 measles vaccinations carried out up to the start of the year, and there was some fear that the missing cases of 1969 might only have been deferred and would occur in 1970. However, only 384 cases were notified in 1970, not an unusual number for a 'quiet' measles year. Increased supplies of vaccine became available later in 1969, and the 4,044 immunisations carried out in that year were probably responsible for no 'deferred' epidemic occurring in 1970.

The extent of measles occurrence in 1971 will be of great interest. A continued low incidence in what should be an epidemic year will give further confirmation of the ability of measles vaccine to prevent the disease.

TABLE 1.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1970—BY AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2 years</i>	<i>3 years</i>	<i>4 years</i>	<i>5-9 years</i>	<i>10-14 years</i>	<i>15-19 years</i>	<i>20-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>Total All Ages</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	
Acute Meningitis	1	2	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	11
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	2	3	2	1	1	—	—	4	6	1	3	—	24
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	5	3	5	1	25
Infective Jaundice	—	—	3	3	6	58	41	21	11	29	9	5	—	186
Measles	16	55	48	53	46	155	4	3	2	2	—	—	—	384
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	1	9	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	19
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	6	5	3	4	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
TOTALS	27	66	59	62	57	242	49	29	24	45	13	13	1	687

TABLE 2.
QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—PLYMOUTH—1970

DISEASE	JANUARY TO MARCH			APRIL TO JUNE			JULY TO SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER TO DECEMBER			TOTALS FOR YEAR		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	4	1	5	2	1	3	1	2	3	7	4	11
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	3	6	—	—	—	6	2	8	4	6	10	13	11	24
Encephalitis	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Food Poisoning	—	2	2	1	2	3	9	8	17	2	1	3	12	13	25
Infective Jaundice	22	12	34	38	28	66	26	21	47	25	14	39	111	75	186
Measles	16	14	30	12	18	30	125	95	220	56	48	104	209	175	384
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	4	5	2	1	3	1	3	4	3	4	7	7	12	19
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	3	1	4	4	5	9	13	8	21	20	14	34
TOTALS	42	38	80	60	52	112	173	135	308	104	83	187	379	308	687

TABLE 3
CASES NOTIFIED IN THE CITY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

<i>Disease</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>
Acute Meningitis ...	11	8	1	5	4
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	24	138	329	16	86
Encephalitis ...	3	3	—	1	3
Food Poisoning ...	25	22	34	30	23
Infective Jaundice ...	186	40	18	—	—
Measles ...	384	1706	212	4011	606
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	5	—	1
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	19	22	27	51	58
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ...	34	20	78	519	52

TABLE 4
SCOTT HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH
ADMISSIONS — PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS — 1970
NOTIFIABLE (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES ONLY

	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>
Acute Encephalitis ...	3	3
Acute Meningitis ...	9	8
Food Poisoning ...	2	1
Infective Jaundice ...	19	16
Measles ...	4	3
Paratyphoid ...	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—
Whooping Cough ...	4	3
DEATHS — PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS, 1970		
Infective Jaundice ...	...	1

Prevention of Illness Care and After-Care

(a) TUBERCULOSIS

VITAL STATISTICS

Notifications The number of notified cases of tuberculosis for the year amounted to 52, consisting of 44 respiratory and 8 other forms of tuberculosis. These figures show an increase of one in respiratory notifications and a decrease of six in non-respiratory compared with the previous year.

TABLE 1

AGE AND SEX OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN 1970

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0-5	1	1	—	1
6-15	1	—	—	1
16-25	3 (3)	1	—	1 (1)
26-35	3 (1)	—	—	—
36-45	4 (3)	1	—	2
46-55	11 (7)	—	1 (1)	1
56-65	9 (6)	1	—	—
66 and over	8 (7)	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	40 (27)	4 (—)	1 (1)	7 (1)

(Bracketed figures denote bacteriologically positive cases)

TABLE 2
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
FOR THE YEARS 1961-1970

<i>Year</i>	<i>Notifications</i>		<i>Deaths (Total)</i>		<i>Deaths in Non-notified Persons</i>	
	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>
1961 ...	160 (48)	15	22	—	4	—
1962 ...	90 (35)	10	14	—	2	—
1963 ...	108 (34)	19	9	3	—	1
1964 ...	107 (31)	12	9	3	2	3
1965 ...	70 (28)	15 (5)	6	—	—	1
1966 ...	51 (21)	8 (4)	5	—	—	—
*1967 ...	47 (17)	16 (1)	4	1	2	1
1968 ...	51 (21)	11 (1)	7	—	—	—
1969 ...	43 (22)	14 (5)	1	—	1	1
1970 ...	44 (27)	8 (2)	5	—	—	—

*City boundaries revised to include Plympton and Plymstock: added population approximately 37,300

(Bracketed figures denote bacteriologically positive cases).

Deaths During 1970 tuberculosis was registered as the cause of death in 5 cases.

Clinic Register An analysis of the number of patients on the 'live' Chest Clinic Register at the end of the year is shown on Table 3.

TABLE 3

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	760	485	67	1312
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	29	39	14	82
TOTALS	789	524	81	1394

CHEST CLINIC AND HOSPITAL WORK

Attendances 4,554 new cases were investigated during the year. Of these, 1,359 were referred to the out-patient clinics, the remainder being examined at the open X-ray sessions. In addition, there were 4,200 attendances of old cases, a further 3,307 old cases attended for X-ray only, and 328 contacts were examined.

TABLE 4
ANALYSIS OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Year	Total Attendances	New Cases Referred		New Contacts	Reattendances	
		Clinic	G.P. X-ray		Clinic	X-ray Only
1961	13,794	1,861	3,634	926	7,373	—
1962	12,831	1,707	3,139	837	7,148	—
1963	11,929	1,673	3,049	933	6,274	—
1964	11,587	1,448	2,382	791	6,966	—
1965	12,020	1,570	3,189	738	5,239	1,284
1966	11,287	1,793	2,328	366	5,017	1,783
*1967	11,789	1,903	2,134	631	5,531	1,590
1968	12,021	1,681	3,231	561	4,606	1,942
1969	12,261	1,306	3,787	570	4,466	2,132
1970	12,389	1,359	3,195	328	4,200	3,307

Case-finding The main methods by which new cases are discovered are analysed in Table 5.

TABLE 5
SOURCE OF NOTIFIED CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS
(Percentage of total notified cases shown in brackets)

Year	M.M.R.	Clinic	G.P. X-Ray	School Medical Service	Contacts	Other Hospitals
1961	28 (17.5)	67 (41.9)	10 (6.2)	2 (1.2)	15 (9.4)	38 (23.8)
1962	29 (32.2)	38 (42.2)	7 (7.8)	—	4 (4.5)	12 (13.3)
1963	28 (25.9)	31 (28.9)	16 (14.8)	5 (4.6)	14 (12.9)	14 (12.9)
1964	27 (25.2)	29 (27.1)	8 (7.5)	1 (0.9)	17 (15.9)	25 (23.4)
1965	18 (25.7)	23 (32.9)	4 (5.7)	1 (1.4)	14 (20.0)	10 (14.3)
1966	13 (25.5)	16 (31.4)	3 (5.9)	2 (3.9)	7 (13.7)	10 (19.6)
*1967	6 (12.9)	16 (34.0)	4 (8.5)	1 (2.1)	6 (12.7)	14 (29.8)
1968	6 (11.8)	20 (39.2)	7 (13.7)	—	11 (21.6)	7 (13.7)
1969	3 (7.0)	16 (37.2)	2 (4.7)	1 (2.3)	8 (18.6)	13 (30.2)
1970	7 (16.0)	14 (32.0)	4 (9.0)	1 (2.2)	3 (6.8)	15 (34.0)

* Boundary revision — includes Plympton and Plymstock

TABLE 6
TUBERCULIN TEST RESULTS FOR 14-YEAR OLD
SCHOOL-CHILDREN

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Children aged 14 years</i>	<i>Number tested with Tuberculin</i>	<i>Tuberculin Positive Reactors</i>	<i>Positive Reactors with Active TB</i>	<i>Active TB in contacts of Positive Reactors</i>
1961	3,671	2,158	145 (6.7%)	2	2
1962	3,282	2,226	127 (5.7%)	—	—
1963	3,191	1,932	101 (5.2%)	5	5
1964	2,959	1,821	72 (3.9%)	1	3
1965	2,953	1,886	83 (4.4%)	1	4
1966	2,963	1,975	82 (4.1%)	2	1
*1967	3,137	2,168	88 (4.0%)	1	—
1968	3,333	2,445	50 (2.0%)	—	1
1969	3,524	2,432	44 (1.8%)	—	1
1970	3,465	2,388	47 (1.9%)	—	1

* *Boundary revision — includes Plympton and Plymstock*

The tuberculin test used in Plymouth is the Mantoux test of 100 tuberculin units.

The percentage of tuberculin positive reactors in schoolchildren aged 14 years gives a good indication of the extent of infectious tuberculosis in this area. The proportion of reactors is now very small and changes from year to year slight, but the downward trend observed over the last ten years remains.

TABLE 7
HOSPITAL TREATMENT

The numbers of admissions to Didworthy and the Scott Hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis during the last four years are shown below:

1967	...	...	...	50
1968	...	...	...	45
1969	...	...	...	51
1970	...	...	...	57

TABLE 8

RESISTANT BACILLI IN NEW CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Number Notified</i>	<i>Number Sputum Positive</i>	<i>Number Infected with Resistant Strains</i>
1961	160	48	1
1962	90	35	—
1963	108	34	1
1964	107	31	1
1965	70	28	—
1966	51	21	—*
† 1967	47	17	—
1968	51	21	—
1969	43	22	—
1970	44	27	—

* One patient with urinogenital tuberculosis was infected with streptomycin resistant organisms.

† Boundary revision — includes Plympton and Plymstock.

Chronic Sputum Positive Cases These patients are very few in number and are closely supervised by the Health Visitor.

The total number on 31st December, 1970, was 2.

PATIENTS RELAPSING AFTER CHEMOTHERAPY

<i>Number</i>	<i>Sputum Results</i>		
	<i>Smear</i>	<i>Culture</i>	
		<i>Sensitive</i>	<i>Resistant</i>
1 (Plymouth)	1	—	1

**B.C.G.
Vaccination**

The following table shows the number of cases vaccinated against tuberculosis in 1970.

TABLE 9

Schoolchildren (1956 Group)	...	...	2,111
Schoolchildren (over 14)	...	...	124
Contacts	...	...	201

Rehousing The Housing Committee co-operate in the rehousing of patients found to be living in unsatisfactory conditions.

To the 3 cases awaiting rehousing on the 31st December, 1969, were added a further 8 recommended by the Medical Officer of Health. Three families were rehoused, leaving 8 still to be rehoused on the 31st December, 1970.

Voluntary Organisations The Plymouth Chest Clinic Patients' Care Committee, formerly known as the Tuberculous Care and After-Care Voluntary Committee, continued to act as agent of the Local Authority for the welfare of the tuberculous patient, and a grant for these services was maintained at £600.

During the year a source of satisfaction to the Committee was in achieving the construction of a new day-room for chest patients at the Scott Hospital. Attractive in design and with ample space, it adjoins the Chest Ward by a covered way, and offers a change of scene in comfortable surroundings for the patients, and also it has been of help to the staff in the easier management of the ward.

In consequence, therefore, the total expenditure for the year was much higher than usual at £3,846, of which £2,239 was used in providing the day-room, its furnishings and maintenance. As in past years, most of the applications for assistance were in respect of clothing, bedding and extra nourishment, accounting for a further £1,310.

(b) OTHER ILLNESS

Health Education Programmes of health education in schools have continued with series of talks on mothercraft and child care being given in nine secondary schools throughout the City.

Classes in mothercraft for expectant mothers were held in six clinics during the year.

Health visitors also gave either single or a series of talks on varying aspects of health to thirteen different groups and visual aids, in the form of films, film-strips and colour slides, were widely used.

The development of local health educational efforts against venereal disease considerably expanded during the year with the talks given in schools by teachers and nurses. In the College of Further Education a special leaflet on the subject was introduced.

VENEREAL DISEASE REPORT, 1970

I am indebted to the Consultant Venereologist for the following report:

During 1970 a total of 1,526 new patients were seen at the Clinic. This is an increase of 8 per cent over the figure for 1969, and is more than double the number seen ten years ago. The majority of these patients (84 per cent) were resident in Plymouth. Roughly 1 in every 200 of the population of Plymouth attended the Clinic as a new patient in 1970.

The figures for syphilis remain satisfactorily low, but the figures for gonorrhoea for 1970 show a considerable rise (19 per cent). Four babies with gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum were seen during the year, the first for some years. The number of patients attending with other sexually transmitted conditions has also risen. There has been a slight fall in the number of patients attending in whom no venereal or sexually transmitted disease has been found.

Teenagers continue to account for an unduly high proportion of the new patients. In 1970 10 per cent of the men and 25 per cent of the women found to have gonorrhoea were teenagers. This is about the same proportion as in previous years. Three children under 16 years of age (all of them girls) were found to have gonorrhoea during the year.

Continued efforts are being made to improve methods of tracing infected contacts. There is some evidence that increasing success is being attained. In 1970, of a total of 165 patients with gonorrhoea who knew the whereabouts of their recent contacts, 96 (52 per cent) of them were known to have been traced and examined. The corresponding figures for 1968 and 1969 were 39% and 44%.

SPECIAL TREATMENT CLINIC

FREEDOM FIELDS HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH

TOTAL NEW CASES FOR YEAR ENDING 1970.

(including Transfers from Other Centres)

TABLE A

<i>Year 1970</i>	<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Chan- croid</i>	<i>Gonor- rhoea</i>	<i>Non- Specific Ure- thritis</i>	<i>Other Con- ditions Treated</i>	<i>NVD</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Plymouth	11	2	265	210	466	322	1,276
Devon	—	—	30	52	43	21	146
Cornwall	1	—	19	39	31	14	104
TOTALS	12	2	314	301	540	357	1,526

NEW CASES, 1966–70

(excluding Transfers from Other Centres)

TABLE B

<i>Year</i>	<i>Syphilis</i>			<i>Gonorrhoea</i>			<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1966	10	11	21	105	30	135	156
1967	10	11	21	116	44	160	181
1968	10	3	13	128	45	173	186
1969	13	1	14	159	97	256	270
1970	8	3	11	198	108	306	317

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Report on work carried out in the City of Plymouth and abnormalities found in Plymouth residents during the year ended 31st December, 1970. (Extracted from report of Dr. K. Maksimczyk.)

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number examined	3,296	4,486	7,782
Abnormalities detected ...	128	84	212
Being investigated	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

	<i>Under 15</i>	<i>15/24</i>	<i>25/34</i>	<i>35/44</i>	<i>45/59</i>	<i>60 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per 1,000</i>
Active Tuberculosis — Close Clinical Supervision — Male	—	—	1	—	6	1	8	2.4
Female	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.2
TOTAL ...	—	—	1	1	6	1	9	1.2

UNDER OBSERVATION — OCCASIONAL OUT-PATIENT SUPERVISION

Male ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS — HEALED

Male ...	—	1	5	3	5	7	21	—
Female ...	—	—	—	5	7	3	15	—
TOTAL ...	—	1	5	8	12	10	36	—

<i>Non-Tuberculous Cases</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bronchial Carcinoma	8	1	9
Benign Tumours	—	4	4
Sarcoidosis	—	1	1
Congenital Cardiac Lesion	1	—	1
Acquired Cardiac Lesion	17	20	37
Pneumoconiosis	1	—	1
Bronchiectasis	4	—	4
Bacterial and Virus Infections of the Lungs	24	18	42
Pleural Effusion and Empyema	2	1	3
Bronchitis and Emphysema	21	4	25
Abnormality of the Diaphragm.	1	2	3
<i>Others</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Azygos Lobe	1	—	1
Dorsal Scoliosis	2	10	12
Kypho Scoliosis	1	2	3
Pleural Thickening	14	5	19
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	—	1
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	1	—	1
TOTAL	99	68	167

PLYMOUTH

ANALYSIS BY SURVEY GROUP OF CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS REQUIRING TREATMENT

<i>Survey Group</i>	<i>Numbers Examined</i>	<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i>	<i>per 1,000</i>
General Practitioner Referrals ...	1,047	4	3.8
Contacts	1,335	3	2.2
Contacts of T.T. plus Reactors ...	1	—	—
Industrial and Commercial Surveys ...	908	1	1.1
Students	35	—	—
General Hospitals Staff	582	—	—
Schools Staff	467	—	—
Public	3,363	1	0.3
Mental Hospitals Staff	44	—	—
TOTAL	7,782	9	1.2

Home Help Service

Organiser: MRS. D. FISHLEY

During the past year it has been noticeable that most people in need of Home Help Service asked for less help than formerly. The reason for this being (a) more labour-saving devices in the home and (b) increase in the cost of the service. Cost, it would appear, is a very big factor in determining how much help a person will have. There has been a slightly higher number of cases, whilst the actual hours worked are considerably lower.

This is a summary of the work undertaken by the department's service during the year:

Visits by Organisers	...	...	...	...	...	1,612
Number of cases assisted	...	...	...	...	353	
Confinements	...	...	...	...	33	
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1	
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm	...	...	...	...	182	
General sickness	...	...	...	...	136	
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	1	
Average number of helpers employed weekly	...	...	...	...	48	
Total number of hours worked by helpers	...	...	...	...	35,809	
Amount received from householders	...	...	...	...	£4,224	
Number of cases of full fee recovery	...	...	...	...	137	
Number of cases of part fee recovery	...	...	...	...	158	
Number of cases free	...	...	...	...	58	

I am indebted to the Guild of Social Service for the following details of work undertaken by their Home Help Service:

Average number of cases assisted weekly	...	...	777
Average number of home helps employed weekly	...	...	116
Total number of hours worked for the year	...	...	141,831
Total number of visits made by home helps	...	...	6,933

Home Nursing

Superintendent: MRS. M. WEBB (from 17.9.70)
MISS D. M. WILLIAMS (to 16.9.70)

Staff The establishment was forty-nine (excluding Students).

The Staff on 31st December, 1970, was:

- 1 Superintendent
- 2 Assistants
- 32 Female District Trained Nurses
- 8 Male District Trained Nurses
- 2 Female State Registered Nurses
- 3 Female District Trained State Enrolled Nurses
- 4 Female District Trained Nurses (part-time)
- 6 Bath Attendants.

Training District Nurse Training: Three students were trained during the year, two were for staff and one was a County Student. Six Devon County Nurses also attended lectures (one of whom withdrew before the end of the course). All candidates were successful in their examination.

Post-Graduate Courses Four members of the staff attended post-graduate courses recognised by the Ministry of Health. Both Assistants attended Management Courses at William Rathbone College, Liverpool.

At this Centre 15 members of our staff, together with 7 Exeter staff, attended an in-service Practical Work Instructor's Course for three days. This was a concentrated course to help a greater number of our staff to deal with the increasing number of hospital students taking district experience.

WORK DONE

Patients on Books beginning of 1970	...	...	...	1,208
New Patients during the year	...	...	...	3,600
Total Number of Patients Nursed during the year	...	...	...	4,808
Number of Patients who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1970	...	...	...	111
Number of Patients who were aged 65 and over at first visit in 1970	...	...	...	2,986
Total Number of Visits Paid during the year	...	...	...	154,528
Number of Visits Paid to Patients who were aged under 5 years	...	...	...	987
Number of Visits Paid to Patients who were 65 years and over	...	...	...	108,498

Report The structure of the staff has slightly altered. We now have three District Trained S.E.N.s and hope that future increases in establishment will enable more S.E.N.s and the ancillary help of bath attendants to be extended.

Although the volume of work has only slightly increased, the range of nursing and supporting skills is wider and under pressure. The general nursing care and rehabilitation of patients needs more District Trained S.E.N.s, whilst the increasing number of patients requiring bathing and some support could well be helped by more bath attendants. This would enable the District Trained S.R.N. to devote a greater portion of time and skills to the very ill patients, the problem patients, and to contribute more fully to Public Health the expertise acquired in training and experience. The future change-over to group attachment will call for this range of needs to be more fully met.

Disposable syringes are now a more acceptable item of our equipment and have also proved to be time-saving. However, sterilization by boiling of instruments and, in some instances, preparation and baking of dressings, are still time-consuming factors with a less favourable result than the prepacked sterile product. Use of sterile disposable instruments would also halve the time required to do a dressing and as soon as it is possible it is hoped to have them in use.

Mental Health

DR. N. R. MATHESON

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health

The year has seen no great change in the pattern of work in the Mental Health Section.

A total number of 65 persons was referred to the Section for the provision of services (training centres, social work support – not for the purpose of having patients admitted to hospital). This shows an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year.

A hostel for recovered or recovering mentally ill patients was opened at Whitleigh on 20th April. It is a Council house furnished for five females, and it is unstaffed. The ladies pay their own way and look after themselves in all respects except that there is available plentiful social work support. This type of home has proved successful elsewhere, and in Plymouth too the residents have benefited. But there has been difficulty in finding ladies whose clinical condition and general circumstances called for this type of provision. Though the home has been under-occupied we are convinced that it should be maintained and that it will continue to provide a service when the City has developed its proper complement of staffed hostels and approved lodgings.

Welby Hostel has been constantly full. The need for hostel places for both sexes and all ages is increasing as the hospitals press for the discharge of patients who no longer need hospital treatment and refuse to admit those whose need for residential care is based on social rather than clinical grounds (mental handicap and severe mental handicap are not now considered in themselves to be indications for medical or nursing care).

A total of 646 patients were under care in the community at the end of the year:

Mentally Ill	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Severely Mentally Handicapped			...	...	...	...	279

There are many more vulnerable patients whose condition is stable enough at present not to require active visiting. But crises arise suddenly that need the whole-hearted involvement of the service.

The Training Centres have been full to capacity with waiting-lists, an indication of the increasing numbers of mentally handicapped and severely mentally handicapped in the community and a pointer to the Authority that the service must be expanded. The appointment of two extra teachers at Highbury enabled the classes to be reduced to an average of about 12 per class. In December a total of 106 severely subnormal children were in daily attendance at Highbury, Downham (Devon County's Training Centre in Plymstock) and Trengweath (the Spastic Society's unit). Additionally, 8 children attended the creche at Highbury, some of them part-time.

The daily attendance at St. George's Adult Training Centre was 118 adults.

Welfare Services

Senior Welfare Services Officer:

H. J. PATERNOSTER

Accommodation Accommodation now provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, is:

Wolseley Home	...	...	...	45 males; 56 females
'Glenfield'	...	...	...	27 females
'Brightside'	...	...	...	26 males
'Ingleside'	...	...	...	30 females
'Lakeside'	...	...	...	36 mixed
Cross Park House	...	...	...	32 mixed
Whitleigh Home	...	...	...	41 mixed
Granby Way	...	...	...	40 mixed
'Outlands'	...	...	...	62 mixed
Peirson House	...	...	...	40 mixed
'Hillside':				
Plymouth C.B.C.	...	32	}	50 mixed
Devon C.C.	...	18		

Loan sanction has been given to build two new fifty-bedded homes at Honicknowle and Efford to accommodate elderly persons. It is hoped that a start will be made on these homes by the end of the current year.

Registration of Homes Under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, all Old Persons' and Disabled Persons' Homes must be registered with the local authority.

The homes registered with this authority are:

	<i>Accommodation</i>
St. Josephs' Home, Hartley ...	102 residents (mixed)
'Rosemont', 129 Wingfield Road, Stoke	50 residents (mixed)
Torr Home for the Blind, Hartley ...	70 residents (mixed)
'The Mount', 7 Lipson Terrace ...	40 females
Widely Grange, Widely Lane, Crownhill	14 females
8 Apsley Road, Mutley ...	24 females
10 Whitefield Terrace, Greenbank Road	14 females
'Dewi-Sant', 32 Egguckland Road ...	32 females
28 Seaton Avenue, Mutley ...	10 females
Raynham Court, 7-9 Raynham Road, Stoke ...	30 residents (mixed)
'Hazelhurst', Station Road, Elburton	6 females
'Chatsworth', Seymour Road, Manna-mead ...	12 residents (mixed)

Accommodation

Long View Home, 66-68 Plymouth Road, Plympton, Plymouth ...	12 residents (mixed)
Osborne House, Underhill Road, Stoke	8 residents (mixed)
Astor Hall for the Disabled, Stoke ...	32 residents (mixed)
Cann House, Tamerton Foliot, Plymouth (Cheshire Foundation Home for the Sick)	33 residents (mixed)
'Clivedon', 3 Cross Park, Tavistock Road, Hartley (Plymouth Spastics Association - Home for Spastics) ...	7 residents (mixed)
'Trengeath', Hartley Road, (Plymouth Family Help Unit) (Home for Disabled Children)	14 residents (mixed)

The homes are visited regularly. In view of the long waiting-list for Council accommodation these private residential homes are of great assistance.

Private Accommodation Service

The Plymouth Guild of Social Service continues to provide a most useful service with their private accommodation service for the elderly. At present there are over one hundred persons boarded out.

Burials

It is the duty of the local authority, under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to arrange burial or cremation of any person who has died or has been found dead in its area in circumstances where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been made.

The Plymouth City Council undertook twenty-seven such burials during the year.

Female Itinerants

The local authority is required by the Department of Health and Social Security to provide accommodation for female itinerants arriving in the City. During 1970 twelve females were accommodated at Wolseley Home. This home continues to be used as a temporary establishment for homeless and evicted families (mostly mothers and children) and families found wandering late at night by the police. It is not usual for the women and children to be accommodated for more than one night, but it is necessary sometimes to extend this period whilst alternative accommodation is being found. Most of the women

accommodated (through matrimonial and family domestic disputes) should really not be admitted to Wolseley Home at all. It is customary for the police to send them there, and it would be interesting to know what would happen if this accommodation was not available at Wolseley Home, which might yet be in the not too distant future.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Section 29 of the Act places a duty on the Council to make arrangements for promoting the welfare of persons registered as blind or partially sighted. New registrations during the year were 50 blind and 24 partially sighted. It will be seen from the table (page 91) that 85·9 per cent of the registered blind are now over the age of fifty years. On the 31st December, 1970, the total number of registered blind persons was 461, and registered partially sighted 108.

Socials are still being held for the benefit of the blind at Sherwell Congregational Church, the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Devonport, the Laira Congregational Church, Laira, and also at the Honicknowle Youth Centre, Honicknowle Green. Handicraft classes are also organised at these centres. Private coach outings are arranged for the benefit of the blind in each of the home teachers' districts.

Both the South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Stonehouse, and the Plymouth Blind Aid Society are very helpful when applications are made to assist blind persons financially, and grants from the voluntary funds of the above organisations are appreciated.

Registered blind persons also enjoy many privileges: free rail travel when accompanied by a guide; bus passes enabling them to travel free of charge on the Plymouth Corporation buses within the City boundary, and the rental of a talking book machine, which is a boon to the housebound. In addition, when a person is registered blind he or she receives an additional supplementary grant from the Department of Health and Social Security.

At present there are 16 journeymen, 3 journeymen trainees and one part-time journeywomen employed at the workshop of the South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind. There are also three male home workers (piano tuners).

WELFARE OF THE BLIND - REGISTRATION

Year ended 31st December, 1970

TABLE I—AGE PERIODS OF REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 & over	Un-known	Total
Male	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	6	10	12	18	16	24	53	15	8	6	-	176
Female	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	3	6	13	25	19	28	83	43	38	20	-	285
TOTALS	1	-	1	-	2	4	2	5	9	16	25	43	35	52	136	58	46	26	-	461

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND
PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

CIRCULAR 2/53

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Other</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section D of Forms B.D.8 recommends :				
(a) No treatment ...	3	1	—	21
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical) ...	10	10	—	29
(c) Educational ...	—	—	—	—
Total	13	11	—	50
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	12	9	—	45

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The Register The number of new cases added to the register during the year was 250. The number of new cases and the number on the register for the last three years are as follows:

	1968	1969	1970
New Cases 	264	326	250
Register at 31st December, 1970	1,276	1,486	1,626

An analysis of the new cases and the total register for 1970 are shown in Tables I and II respectively.

Home Visiting 4,325 visits were made during the year, 1,066 problems were dealt with as follows:

Housing	98
Residential Accommodation	37
Training and Employment	34
Readjustment, Handicrafts, Social Activities	95
Social Problems	150
Modifications, Aids and Adaptations	412
Financial and Material Assistance	83
Other General Problems	157

Aids and Modifications 232 cases were assisted with aids and modifications during the year, the approximate cost of this assistance being £1,610, of which £210 was recoverable from those assisted.

Diversional Employment At the end of the year 260 cases were receiving occupational therapy and handicraft instruction:

In their Own Homes	55
In Handicraft Classes	100
In Old People's Homes	105

The new Occupational Centre at Southway came into use in June and it was possible to commence some whole-day attendances with midday meals being provided. The two new vehicles specially designed for handicapped persons were used to transport the patients. The Centre now benefits some one hundred handicapped persons.

The total value of goods sold again increased and totalled approximately £2,200, £900 representing sales at Frankfort Gate shop. Of the £2,200 approximately £1,650 represented recovery of cost of materials, the remaining £550 being profit returned to the patients.

Remunerative Employment Six persons were employed on leatherwork and making plywood bases, bath seats and other wooden articles during the year. The total value of all the articles produced was approximately £250, whilst payments to individuals at piece rates totalled £30.

Disabled Drivers and Passengers Identification labels continued to be issued during the year for drivers who have severe difficulty in walking, and the same facilities continued to be extended to disabled passengers who experience the same handicap.

Residential Accommodation At the end of the year 28 handicapped persons were being maintained in various voluntary residential centres. A further 40 handicapped persons were accommodated in the local authority's own homes.

TABLE I

NEW CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS DURING 1970

DISABILITY CATEGORIES	EMPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES								TOTALS			
	Ordinary Conditions		Sheltered Employment		Home Employment only		Incapable of Work			Children under 18		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
Amputation	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	12	2
Arthritis	1	—	—	1	—	—	14	86	—	—	15	87
Congenital malformation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	5
General diseases of the chest, heart, digestive system, etc.	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	11	5
General physical injuries	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	6	7
Organic nervous disorders	4	—	1	1	—	—	34	41	6	1	45	43
Nervous and Mental disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	4	4
TOTALS	7	—	4	2	—	—	76	149	9	3	96	154

TABLE II

REGISTER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1970

DISABILITY CATEGORIES	EMPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES										TOTALS
	Ordinary Conditions		Sheltered Employment		Home Employment only		Incapable of work		Children under 18		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Amputation	20	—	10	—	1	—	31	28	1	—	M 63 F 28
Arthritis	15	3	7	1	2	3	106	435	—	—	M 130 F 442
Congenital malformation ...	9	1	6	4	—	1	7	30	8	6	M 30 F 42
General diseases of the chest, heart, digestive system, etc.	9	—	10	2	2	—	70	75	—	—	M 91 F 77
General physical injuries ...	9	3	11	—	3	1	32	68	3	1	M 58 F 73
Organic nervous disorders ...	29	6	24	14	3	5	148	239	14	3	M 218 F 267
Nervous and mental disorders	1	1	1	—	—	1	4	6	2	—	M 8 F 8
Respiratory tuberculosis ...	2	—	5	—	3	—	7	1	—	—	M 17 F 1
Non-respiratory tuberculosis	4	1	3	—	1	1	3	4	—	—	M 11 F 6
Other diseases	4	1	4	1	—	—	15	20	6	5	M 29 F 27
TOTALS	102	16	81	22	15	12	423	906	34	15	M 655 F 971

SHELTERED WORKSHOP AND OCCUPATION CENTRE, SOUTHWAY

The Sheltered Workshop and Occupation Centre was completed in April at a cost of £116,000, following a series of co-ordinated consultations in the planning and development stages between the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment. The opening ceremony was performed by the Lord Mayor (Alderman Eric Nuttall, J.P.) on the 10th December, 1970.

The building is constructed on the split-level principle with the Occupation Centre on the top floor and the Sheltered Workshop on the lower level, the design being such that their functions remain quite separate.

The primary purpose of the sheltered workshop is to provide employment ultimately for fifty severely disabled persons under sheltered conditions. It has been planned to ensure that disabled persons can successfully overcome the limitations imposed by their handicaps and acquire again the dignity of full employment. After the first six months of operation twenty persons were working competently, following initial periods of training, on assembly work and light engineering, for which the workshop is particularly suitable. In this connection appreciation is due to those members of local industry who have provided work and shown interest in the project since the workshop opened.

The Occupation Centre was previously located at Beaumont Hut in Beaumont Park. It exists to provide instruction in occupational therapy and diversional activities for unemployable disabled persons, many of whom have the added disadvantage of being housebound as well.

The move to Southway has meant a very great improvement in the facilities available for this service, which can now be conducted in ideal conditions. Initially, classes have averaged two to three dozen persons, divided into morning, afternoon and whole-day sessions, and it is planned to increase these numbers as the Centre is developed.

The Centre has its own specially adapted vehicles for transporting clients, thus relieving the Ambulance Service of this duty, which it has carried out so conscientiously, often despite great difficulties, in the past.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

During 1970 it was not necessary to apply to the Magistrates' Court under the powers given by these Acts for authority to move any elderly person in need of care and attention to a residential home or hospital.

An application was about to be made to remove a man aged ninety-six but became unnecessary when he suffered a fall and did not resist removal to hospital, where he subsequently died.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The Local Authority's Chiropody Service began in August 1960 and the scheme provides for the residents of Plymouth as follows:

Treatment is given in Local Authority clinics and also in the patient's home when necessary. Two whole-time salaried chiropodists are employed and two local chiropodists are paid by the session for work at clinics and by a fee per visit for domiciliary work.

Those eligible for treatment are men aged 65 years and over and women aged 60 and over whose incomes do not exceed the amount of the National Retirement Pension or who receive Ministry of Social Security Supplementary Benefit. The patient is charged 3/6d. for a treatment at a clinic and 4/6d. for a treatment at home.

During 1970 clinics were held and patients treated as follows:

Number of Clinic Sessions held	...	...	719
Number of Patients attending Clinics	...	...	875
Number of Treatments given in Clinics	...	...	5,433
Number of Patients Treated at Home ...	...	...	430
Number of Domiciliary Treatments given	...	...	1,754
TOTAL of Treatments			<u>7,187</u>

The statistics for Plympton and Plymouth previously shown separately are now included in the Plymouth figures as eligibility for treatment, charges, etc., is now uniform throughout the enlarged City.

Separate arrangements are made for chiropody for residents in Welfare Homes and those treated are not included in the table shown above.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Officer: J. M. WILBY

Use of the Service

The number of patients conveyed and miles travelled during the year decreased by 3,779 and 8,635 respectively.

With effect from June the Welfare Department acquired vehicles for transporting its own patients and, in consequence, 7,000 fewer Welfare patients were conveyed by the Ambulance Service.

Despite the over-all decrease, Admissions, Transfers, Discharges and Out-patients rose by 3,444, with an increase of 13,017 miles, due in part to an extension of the Geriatric Day Hospital.

The continued rise in the number of patients requiring the assistance of two-man crews imposes additional demands on the Service, since such cases are time-absorbing and reduce ambulance carrying capacity.

British Rail staff have again given the fullest co-operation and 205 patients were conveyed by rail. However, increased costs, restricted schedules and the physical limitation of new rolling stock will soon necessitate operating a specialist vehicle for some long-distance journeys. This Service currently has the third highest expenditure of all county boroughs on patient rail transport.

Relations with neighbouring Ambulance Services have been maintained at a very high level with the fullest co-operation of all concerned.

Fourteen journeys have been made by road to places outside the area normally covered by this Service. These were as follows:

Bristol, 5	Bournemouth, 1	Dawlish, 1	Exmouth, 1
Tiverton, 3	Taunton, 1	Torquay, 2	

A fixed-wing aircraft was used to convey a patient suffering from a fractured cervical vertebrae to Sheffield.

TOTAL PATIENTS AND MILEAGE

	<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>Devon</i>	<i>Cornwall</i>	<i>Total</i>
ROAD JOURNEYS:				
Admissions, Discharges, Transfers and Out-Patients	90,367	20	3	90,390
Mileage	294,576	633	49	295,158
Accidents and Emergencies	4,323	—	—	4,323
Mileage	20,693	—	—	20,693
Welfare Cases	8,994	—	—	8,994
Mileage	28,554	—	—	28,554
Total Patients ...	103,684	20	3	103,707
Total Mileage ...	343,723	633	49	344,405

RAIL JOURNEYS	205
Approximate Total Rail Mileage	39,064
Average Miles per patient	190.55

Vehicles Two replacement ambulances and two additional dual-purpose sitting case vehicles were ordered during the year. None of these has yet been received. Specification for all ambulance vehicles will in future conform to the recommendations of the Ambulance Working Party Report.

Staff Four female Sitting-case Drivers have been appointed and are engaged solely on sitting-case transport. The establishment of vehicle crew staff now comprises:

- 61 Ambulancemen: 6 Sitting Case Drivers (Female)
- 1 Ambulance Attendant (Female)

St. John Ambulance The high standard of training now required of professional ambulancemen and its relation to qualification and pay means that volunteers will cease to man emergency ambulances in the New Year. Tribute must be paid to members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade who, over the years, have given many hours of voluntary service. Close liaison with the Brigade will be maintained.

Training The Southern Ambulance Training School at Bishop's Waltham, Hants., serves twenty-seven local authority ambulance services and is currently meeting the basic and refresher training needs of this Service. Plans have been made to supplement this with In-Hospital Training and local specialist training.

Assistant Ambulance Officer H. G. Blunden has qualified as a Department of Health Ambulance Aid Instructor.

Added Area The agency arrangement whereby Devon County Council provide an ambulance service for this area continues to operate.

						<i>Ambulance</i>	<i>Hospital Car Service</i>
ROAD JOURNEYS:							
Admissions,	Discharges,	Transfers	and				
Out-Patients	...	...	...	...		5,826	6,477
Mileage	...	...	...	...		26,929	23,408
Accidents and	Emergencies	...	...			399	—
Mileage	...	...	...	...		4,552	—
Welfare Cases	...	...	...	...		1,126	127
Mileage	...	...	...	...		2,160	274
Education Department	...	...	...			217	—
Mileage	...	...	...	...		789	—
Total Patients						7,568	6,604
Total Mileage						34,430	23,682
Average Miles per patient						4.8	3.5

Retirement Mr. R. D. E. Sampson retired on the 29th October, having served for twenty-two years as Ambulance Officer. His administration has formed a sound structure, which will enable the Service to expand to meet increased demands and new responsibilities.

General A comprehensive review of the Ambulance Service, delayed because of the impending reorganisation of the Health Service, is now being made. Consideration will be given to both the short- and long-term needs of the Service, and its future role in the Health Service.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL PATIENTS AND MILEAGE OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS

YEAR	PLYMOUTH		DEVON		CORNWALL		TOTAL	
	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1966	100,168	321,936	76	2,635	36	1,891	100,280	326,462
1967	100,884	330,939	30	877	6	171	100,920	331,987
1968	103,955	343,661	75	2,349	5	39	104,035	346,049
1969	107,433	350,801	50	2,168	3	71	107,486	353,040
1970	103,684	343,723	20	633	3	49	103,707	344,405

AVERAGE MILES PER PATIENT			
1960	...	...	3.558
1965	...	...	3.300
1970	...	...	3.320

Plymouth Port Health Authority

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, DR. T. A. I. REES,
FOR THE YEAR 1970

Introduction This report is in the form and sequence prescribed for Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Port Health Authorities by the Ministry of Health, Form Port 20, dated October 1952.

The pattern of sea traffic has not significantly changed during the past five years.

Alien passengers arrive and depart mainly from (a) calling cruise liners, (b) yachts, (c) crews' relatives.

There is no regular passenger service at Plymouth.

SECTION I

STAFF

<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any Other Appointments Held</i>
T. A. I. Rees	Port Medical Officer	9.5.66	B.Sc., M.B. D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health. Principal School Medical Officer, City of Plymouth
G. B. Carter	Deputy Port Medical Officer	5.7.48	M.B.E., M.D. D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Senior School Medical Officer, City of Plymouth
W. H. Johnson	Port Health Inspector	3.6.69	Sanitary Inspectors Certificate, Diploma for Inspector of Meat and other Foods	

Address and Telephone Number of the Medical Officer of Health:

Port Health Office: Millbay Docks, Plymouth

Telephone Plymouth 68000, Ext. 2229 by day, if no reply Ext. 2128.

Telephone Plymouth 64101 at night and weekend (Ambulance Headquarters)

City Office: Municipal Offices, City Centre, Plymouth

Telephone Plymouth 68000, Ext. 2128.

SECTION II

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>		<i>Number of ships reported as having had during the voyage infectious diseases on board</i>
			<i>By the Medical Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Port Health Inspector</i>	
Foreign Ports	984	559,590	2	410	One
Coastwise	1,264	824,086	3	514	Nil
Totals	2,248	1,383,676	5	924	One

SECTION III

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	Number of Passengers INWARDS ...	2,377
	Number of Passengers OUTWARDS ...	2,465

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Cargo Traffic

Foreign

Preserved meat and cheese from Holland.

Fresh fruit and vegetables from Holland, France and Spain.

Timber from Canada, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Finland, East Germany and U.S.A.

Grain from Holland, France and Germany.

Fuel oils from the West Indies, Singapore and Greece.

Fertilisers from Holland, Germany, France, Sweden and Finland.

Wines and spirits from Holland and France.

Tinned and dried milk from Holland.

Fresh fruit from Cyprus.

Confectionery from Holland.

Oyster shell from the Continent.

Liquified petroleum gas from France.

Potatoes from Egypt.

Steel from Holland and Belgium.

Motor spirit from Germany, Aden and Belgium.

Coastal

Coal from South Wales and North-East ports.

Petrol, oil and paraffin from Farley, Hamble, Milford Haven, Swansea, Brixham and Falmouth.

Fertilisers from Immingham and Belfast.

Potatoes from Northern Ireland.

Grain from Avonmouth, Isle of Wight, Blyth and Kings Lynn.

Gypsum from Ireland.

Tomatoes from Jersey.

Cable from Southampton.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

China clay.

Granite chippings.

Scrap metals.

Fertilisers.

Broken glass.

Limestone.

PRINCIPAL PORTS FROM WHICH SHIPS ARRIVE

<i>Asia and Australasia</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>America</i>	<i>Africa</i>
Singapore	Rotterdam Gibraltar Ghent Brest La Pallice Le Havre Antwerp Amsterdam Bordeaux Roscoff Limassol Rouen Gothenburg Hamina Lisbon Confreville Roytta Copenhagen Gdynia	Vancouver Trinidad San Francisco New York Recife	Las Palmas Alexandria Cape Town

SECTION IV INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic at the port.

SECTION V WATER SUPPLY

(a) The source of water supply for the Port, British Transport Docks, Victoria Wharves, Cattedown, and Sutton Harbour is from Plymouth Corporation Water Department hydrants on the wharves.

(b) Shipping is supplied with water from hydrants on the wharves and from H.M. Dockyard water-boats.

SECTION VI PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1966

(1) *List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6)*

A list of seaports and airports in which a confirmed or suspected quarantinable disease has occurred is supplied weekly by the World Health Organisation, Geneva. Copies are typed and sent to the Chief Pilot, H.M. Customs, and to all the boarding Medical Officers.

(2) *Radio Messages (Regulation 13)*

(a) There are no arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships arriving from foreign ports to enter the district except for foreign warships and Royal Navy Auxiliary vessels which are in radio communication with the Plymouth Naval Base and report their state of health prior to entering the port. Other vessels anchor in the Sound, which is a recognised mooring station, and are there boarded.

Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2)

(b) Vessels landing passengers and any other vessels requiring the attention of the Port Medical Officer, usually wireless their time of arrival at the Port and the state of health on board to the agents. The latter then inform the Port Health Authority and, in the case of vessels landing passengers, give the time the vessel is expected to anchor in the Sound. The Medical Officer boards the vessel by means of the Port Health launch. If there are any infectious conditions aboard, the vessel is required to give preliminary radio warning either to the Port Health Authority or to the local agents, in accordance with Regulation 14 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1966.

(3) *Notification otherwise than by radio (Regulation 14 (1) (b))*

Vessels entering the Port requiring the Port Medical Officer fly the appropriate flag and are boarded in the Sound by the Medical Officer and the Inspector by means of the Port Health launch, which is prepared to land cases if necessary.

After office hours information concerning ships entering the Port flying a signal for the Port Medical Officer is received from the Queen's Harbourmaster, H.M. Customs, or Royal Naval Authorities.

(4) *Mooring Stations (Regulations 22 to 30)*

Jennycliff Bay in Plymouth Sound is used as a mooring station in the case of vessels which intend entering the Docks.

As the larger liners lie off Cawsand Bay, or just inside the Breakwater, the usual anchorage is regarded as a mooring station.

(5) *Arrangements for*

(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox).

Cases of infectious disease landed from vessels are admitted to the Scott Isolation Hospital, Beacon Park Road, Plymouth. Cases suffering from tuberculosis may be accommodated by arrangement at the Mount Gould Orthopaedic Hospital, Plymouth, if unfit to travel to their home addresses.

(b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts.

Where necessary the names and intended destinations of passengers disembarking from a ship who are contacts of infectious disease are forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health in the appropriate districts.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

When cases of infectious disease are removed from ships in the motor-launch *Argus* to hospital ashore, the quarters on board are disinfected with formalin.

Clothing, bedding, etc., are conveyed to the Scott Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection.

SECTION VII

SMALLPOX

(1) *Isolation hospitals available*

The first case or cases would be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital, Liskeard, Cornwall (*Telephone*: Liskeard 2385), staffed from the Scott Isolation Hospital, Beacon Park Road, Plymouth (*Telephone*: Plymouth 51437). *Consultant Physician*: Dr. G. R. Steed.

Should it appear likely that more extensive accommodation would be required, arrangements would be made for the Lee Mill Smallpox Hospital, at present used for geriatric cases, to be re-opened as a Smallpox Hospital.

(2) *Arrangements for the transport of cases to hospital*

The launch *Argus*, of the Plymouth Port Health Authority, based at Millbay Docks, Plymouth (*Telephone*: Plymouth 68000, Extn. 2229 or 2128 by day and Plymouth 64101 at night and week-ends) is available to transport cases from ship to shore. The launch is equipped with a radio transmitter and receiver linked to the Plymouth Ambulance Headquarters.

Ambulances of the Plymouth City Council's Ambulance Service (*Telephone*: Plymouth 64101) are available to transport cases to hospital.

(3) *Smallpox consultant*

Dr. W. H. St. John-Brooks
West Cornwall Hospital,
Penzance, Cornwall.

Office Telephone: 0736 2382
Home Telephone: 0736 752439

(4) *Facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox*

Materials for the collection of specimens from suspected cases are always available at the Port Health Offices, Plymouth.

Specimens are forwarded to the Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII

VENEREAL DISEASE

Location and facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease and days and hours of attendance:

Plymouth General Hospital (Freedom Fields Section)

Monday	...	...	6.00 p.m. – 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday	...	...	10.00 a.m. – 11.30 a.m.
Wednesday	...	...	10.30 a.m. – 12.00 noon
Thursday	...	...	6.00 p.m. – 7.30 p.m.
Saturday	...	...	11.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.

During the year, 151 seamen were treated at the Venereal Disease Clinic, an increase of 18 over 1969.

The nationalities were as follows:

British ...	...	106
Other Nationalities	...	45
		—
	TOTAL	151
		—

SECTION IX

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

One ship arrived, the R.F.A. Tidepool, on the 9th October, 1970, and one junior officer was suffering from Scarlet Fever, but did not land.

SECTION X

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There were no cases of malaria brought to notice in ships arriving at Plymouth during the year.

SECTION XI

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No plague infected or suspected ships entered the Port during the year.

SECTION XII

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS

FROM FOREIGN PORTS

1. Ships arriving at the various wharves are boarded by the Port Health Inspector or Rodent Operator. Enquiries are made of the officers and crew as to evidence of rat infestation. Docksides, wharves and warehouses in dock areas are under constant surveillance for evidence of rodent infestation, and Foreman Stevedores are also questioned as to the presence of rats. Where evidence of rat infestation is found, trapping or poisoning is carried out by the Rodent Operator.

2. All rats caught are destroyed and some specimens found are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

3. If necessary, deratting of ships would be carried out by poisoning using 1080. This treatment would be carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

Should it be deemed necessary to fumigate a vessel, Methyl Bromide or Hydrogen Cyanide would be used, depending on availability. Fumigation would be carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

Commercial Contractors carrying out such deratting treatments are:

1. Conbra-pest Services Ltd., 2 Ransleigh Road, London E.6.
2. Rentokil Laboratories Ltd., Marine and Fumigation Division, 112 Victoria Dock Road, London E.16.

Small interim treatments are carried out by the Port Health Authority's Rodent Operator using Warfarin.

Inspections confirm that rat proofing principles are incorporated in the construction of modern vessels.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports:

NIL

Rodents destroyed in docks, quays, wharves and warehouses:

<i>Category</i>					<i>Number</i>
Black rats	...	...	...	...	Nil
Brown rats	...	...	...	...	103
Sent for examination	...	...	...	...	2
Species not known	...	...	...	...	Nil
Infected with plague	...	...	...	...	Nil

Number of rats presumed killed, based on amount of poison bait consumed: 190.

Number of mice presumed killed: 64.

TABLE F

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Number of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certifi- cates issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poison- ing	Total		
HCN	Other fumigant					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	—	—	—	—	53	53

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
(APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951

No Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal vessels during the year.

SECTION XIII
INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G
INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

<i>Nature and Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
	<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
924 Vessels	Nil	2	2

SECTION XIV

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1948

Under the above regulations, the following were made prohibited areas for the gathering of mussels, cockles, winkles, limpets and other shell-fish for human consumption by an Order made in 1936:

Hooe Lake.	River Tamar and its
The Hamoaze, including	tributaries.
West Mud.	Weston Mill Lake.
St. John's Lake.	Off Rat's Island.
Off Torpoint Institution.	Mouth of St. German's River.
	Off Saltash.

Notice boards are maintained warning persons that the taking of shell-fish for sale for human consumption is forbidden. No formal action has been necessary under the regulations.

In 1966 the order was amended to permit oysters being taken for sale for human consumption from the river Lynher and river Tamar (off Henn Point) conditional on the oysters being cleansed at the plant operated by Saltash Corporation. The Ministry of Health withdrew approval of this plant in 1967, which in effect closes the fisheries.

SECTION XV

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

1. List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment:

Dr. T. A. I. Rees	Dr. N. R. Matheson
Dr. G. B. Carter	Dr. L. N. Trethowan
Dr. T. R. W. Forrest	Dr. H. W. Haskins

2. List of other staff engaged on this work:

NIL

3. Organisation of works:

Ships carrying aliens are boarded as necessary by the Medical Officer. Most of the work in connection with the Medical Inspection of Aliens is carried out by the Deputy Port Medical Officer, the remaining officers being available for relief duties.

4. Nature and amount of aliens traffic:

With the cessation of passenger liner traffic the majority of aliens using the port are short-stay visitors.

During the year the number of incoming aliens was 1,468 and the number of outgoing aliens was 1,492.

5. Accommodation for medical inspection and examination:

A room for medical examination is provided in the Port Health office.

REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES FOR ALIENS
MEDICALLY EXAMINED

<i>Nature of Report or Certificate</i>		<i>Total number of Reports and Certificates issued</i>	<i>Aliens not permitted to land</i>
A	Unsound mind or mentally defective	1	1
B (1)	Undesirable for medical reasons	None	None
B (2)	(a) Inability to support ...	None	None
	(b) Likely to require medical treatment	None	None
	(c) Inability to support and likely to require medical treatment	None	None
C	Conditionally landed for further medical examination	None	None
TOTALS		1	1

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1962

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS

(1) List of Medical Inspectors of Commonwealth Immigrants:

Dr. T. A. I. Rees

Dr. N. R. Matheson

Dr. G. B. Carter

Dr. L. N. Trethowan

Dr. T. R. W. Forrest

Dr. H. W. Haskins

- (2) Total number of Commonwealth citizens subject to control under the Act: 23.
- (3) Total number of Commonwealth citizens medically examined: 1

REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES FOR COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS
MEDICALLY EXAMINED

No certificates in respect of Commonwealth citizens medically examined were issued.

- (4) Total number of Commonwealth citizens embarked: 14.

SECTION XVI
MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease:

Disposal of the dead is carried out under conditions prescribed by the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with the nature of the disease. The Public Mortuary is available to accommodate bodies if necessary. Cremation is advocated and is available locally.

FOOD INSPECTION

During the year 110 vessels were dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948 and the Public Health (Imported Foods) Regulations 1968.

The total amount of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, consisted of:

Strawberries	...	...	...	100 lb.
Ice Cream	...	...	...	61 galls and 153 cartons
Fruit Drinks	...	...	...	99 cases
Fresh Fruit	...	...	...	16 tons 4 cwt. 3 qtr. 13 lb.
Fresh Vegetables	...	...	...	13 tons 7 cwt. 1 qtr.
Canned Meat	...	...	...	5 cwt. 3 qtr. 9 lb.
Miscellaneous Canned items	...	...	...	1 ton 4 cwt. 2 qtr. 2 lb.
Lard	...	...	...	3 cwt. 2 qtr. 20 lb.

The following specimens were subnitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Greenbank, Plymouth.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Specimen</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Examined for</i>	<i>Result</i>
9.5.70	Water 1	Drake's Island - Kitchen Tap	B. Coli	Nil B. Coli per 100 ml.
	Water 2	Drake's Island - External Tap	B. Coli	Nil B. Coli per 100 ml.
2.10.70	Water 1	M.V. Lanesra - Supply Tap	B. Coli	Nil B. Coli per 100 ml.
	Water 2	M.V. Lanesra - Holding Tank	B. Coli	Nil B. Coli per 100 ml.
12.12.70	Water 1	U.S. Ship 'Cane' - Galley Tap	B. Coli	Nil B. Coli per 100 ml.
	Water 2	U.S. Ship 'Cane' - Holding Tank	B. Coli	Nil B. Coli per 100 ml.
15.5.70	Brown rat	Millbay Docks	P. Pestis	No pathogens isolated
13.8.70	Brown rat	Millbay Docks	P. Pestis	No pathogens isolated

CASES OF NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND INJURY LANDED AT THE PORT

14 cases of non-infectious disease or injury were landed for hospital treatment during the year.

1 body brought in dead - found in sea.

1 body brought in dead - death by asphyxia.

School Health Service

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

DR. G. B. CARTER

The health of school children remained satisfactory during 1970 and there were no outbreaks of disease of any significance.

Perhaps the most pressing problem is that of the shortage of Speech Therapists. In late 1969 the Authority increased the establishment from two to three but by the end of 1970 there was only one whole-time therapist in post and two part-time therapists, giving rather less service than half a whole-time therapist. The position in 1971 is likely to be much worse unless there is some recruitment as the whole-time therapist is then likely to resign for family reasons.

School population:

Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	24,569
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	15,730
Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	705
						<hr/> 41,004 <hr/>

Staff At the end of the year the number in the various sections were:

MEDICAL, ETC.						
Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	5.08
School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	10.98
Speech Therapists	...	...	...	...	...	1.79
DENTAL						
Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	...	5.5
Dental Auxiliaries	...	...	...	...	...	0.9
Dental Surgery Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	7.0
CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC						
Psychiatrists	...	...	...	...	...	1.33
Educational Psychologists	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
Psychiatric Social Workers	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
Remedial Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	1.0

Medical
Inspections

Medical inspections or examinations fall into two main categories:

(1) Periodic inspections which are usually carried out at schools, of all 'entrants' (age 5-6 years) and all school 'leavers' (age 14 years). In addition a number of children are selected for examination at an intermediate age (usually 7-8 years) when scrutiny of a health questionnaire completed by the parent indicates that it is desirable for a child to have an examination.

(2) 'Other' inspections or examinations, usually carried out at clinic for a wide variety of purposes, e.g. minor ailments and ascertainment of handicapped pupils.

1. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION

A - Number of periodic medical inspections in the age-groups:

	Number of children inspected			
Entrants (1966 to 1963 age groups)	4,054
Intermediates (selected from 1962 to 1957 age groups)				1,561
Leavers (1956 and earlier age groups)	3,317
TOTAL	8,932

B - Number of CHILDREN found, at periodic medical inspections, to require treatment (including those already under treatment)

Number inspected	(i) Requiring treatment for defective vision (excluding squint)		(ii) Requiring treatment for all other defects		(iii) Total individual children requiring treatment	
	Num- ber	per cent	Num- ber	per cent	Num- ber	per cent
Entrants (1966-63) 4,054	142	3.50	751	18.52	827	20.39
Intermediate age groups ... 1,561	132	8.45	397	25.43	473	30.30
Leavers 1956 and earlier age groups 3,317	559	16.85	549	16.55	1,009	30.41
TOTALS ... 8,932	833	9.32	1,697	18.99	2,309	25.85

833 children out of the 8,932 inspected were found to require treatment for defective vision. This is equivalent to 9.3%.

Children requiring treatment for all other defects totalled 1,697, a rate of 19%. This compares with 17.3% in 1969 and 16.2% in 1968.

C – Number of DEFECTS found per 100 children inspected at periodic medical inspections whether requiring treatment or observation.

	1970	1969	1968
Skin	4.97	4.54	4.44
Vision	12.51	10.61	11.37
Squint	2.60	2.12	1.99
Otitis Media	1.43	1.05	1.54
Heart	1.25	0.99	0.99
Lungs	2.95	3.05	2.77
Hernia	0.33	0.22	0.19

D – Number of NEW DEFECTS found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment.

In the 8,932 children examined in 1970, 748 new defects not under treatment were found: 139 of these defects were of vision or squint. Table 2C at the end of this report gives detailed information on the types of defect found and indicates whether or not the defect is having treatment.

E – SELECTIVE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS for children in Junior Schools and departments.

Selective examinations for children in the intermediate age-groups were again employed in 1970. The children in the intermediate group who were examined were mainly those aged 7 to 8 years, and 1,561 were examined. In these, 177 new defects not under treatment were found, a rate of 11.3%.

F – Attendance of parents at periodic medical inspections.

					<i>Number of children inspected</i>	<i>Number of parents attending</i>	<i>Percentage of parents attending</i>
Entrants	...	...	...	...	4,054	3,455	85·22
Intermediates (selected)			...	...	1,561	916	58·68
Leavers	...	...	...	...	3,317	581	17·52
					<hr/> 8,932 <hr/>	<hr/> 4,952 <hr/>	<hr/> 55·44 <hr/>

This is an increase from 52·79 in 1969.

G – Reports to family doctors after the final inspection before leaving school.

Reports were sent to family doctors on nine children found to have serious or permanent defects believed to be unknown to their own doctors.

2. OTHER MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (See Table 1B)

					<i>Special Inspections</i>	<i>Reinspections</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i)	Cases seen at school clinics and schools and children seen for ascertainment as physically handicapped pupils	...	...	...	3,819	2,453	6,272
(ii)	For fitness for:						
	(a) Employment outside school						
	hours	...	...	...	562	—	562
	(b) Entertainment licences			...	8	—	8
	(c) Swimming instruction			...	10	—	10
	(d) Boxing	...	...	...	246	—	246
	(e) Entry to teacher training college	...	...	...	260	—	260
	(f) Appointment to Teaching Staff				49	—	49
	(g) Outward Bound Scheme			...	64	—	64
	For defective hearing						
	(a) Audiometer Sweep Tests			...	88	—	88
	(b) Full investigation	...	...		75	125	200
	For ascertainment as educationally subnormal pupils	...	...	...	226	296	522
	At Day Open-Air Schools			...	—	388	388
	At. E.S.N. Special Schools			...	—	406	406
	At Children's Homes	...	...	...	152	192	344
					<hr/> 5,559 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,860 <hr/>	<hr/> 9,419 <hr/>

School Premises

The School Medical Officers continued to make annual inspections of school premises during the year and the Director of Education was notified of any defects of equipment or buildings which might be detrimental to health.

Swimming Pools

During the year, Public Health Inspectors visited 28 school pools and took 104 samples of water for bacteriological examination as a check on the efficiency of the systems of chlorination.

Cleanliness Inspections and other Work of the School Nurses

The School Nurses carried out 153,752 inspections during 1970 and 836 children were found to be infested with lice. This is equivalent to 2.04% of the school population and shows a rise from 1.82% in 1969. This is a disappointing return for the constant attention given to this problem by Health Visitors and School Nurses. Increased prevalence has been noted in some other parts of the country, and fears have been expressed that head lice are developing resistance to the chemicals used in application to the hair. That 98% of the children remain free from infestation is a tribute to the watchfulness and attention of their mothers. The remaining 2% in the main come from a 'hard core' of families who never seem to overcome the problem of infestation.

	<i>Number of children on registers at end of the year</i>	<i>Number of individual examinations of children</i>	<i>Number of individual children found infested</i>	<i>% of individual children on registers found infested</i>
Primary Schools	24,569	109,026	681	2.77
Secondary Schools	15,730	29,391	113	0.72
Special Schools	705	15,335	42	5.96
TOTALS ...	41,004	153,752	836	2.04

Screening tests of vision and hearing carried out by school nurses.

The School Nurses test the vision of school children annually and the hearing approximately every three years. Children with possible defects are referred to the Medical Officers for any necessary further investigation and treatment to be obtained.

				<i>Number of children tested by nurses</i>	<i>Number of children referred to School Medical Officers</i>
(1)	VISION TESTS:				
	Primary Schools	..	..	23,055	416
	Secondary Schools	..	..	9,047	112
	Special Schools	..	..	6,078	106
				<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTALS	..		38,180	634
				<hr/>	<hr/>
(2)	HEARING TESTS:				
	Primary Schools	..	..	10,963	82
	Secondary Schools	..	..	2,592	—
	Special Schools	..	..	1,366	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTALS	..		14,921	82
				<hr/>	<hr/>

During the course of this and other work, the nurses paid 3,299 visits to schools, 3,221 visits to children's homes and attended 1,257 clinic sessions at which 30,579 treatments were given.

Handicapped Children *Woodlands School*

The residential accommodation at Woodlands School for 25 physically handicapped and delicate pupils opened in September, 1969, and began to fill up in 1970, mainly as was intended with pupils from Cornwall and Devon. That boarding was on a weekly basis, the children going home at weekends, did not seem to be a deterrent to enrolment. The demand for places in the day nursery for pre-school children was not as heavy as was expected and this is attributed to the expanded provision of pre-school 'play-groups' in recent years. Many parents of handicapped children seem to prefer that their children should attend a local playgroup for a few half-days per week, rather than attend whole-time at the Authority's nursery.

Mount Tamar School for Maladjusted pupils

Building of a day school for 60 maladjusted pupils began during 1970 and is expected to be completed by Autumn 1971. The day classes for junior pupils at Stuart Road School will then close but it is expected that the class for seven or eight senior maladjusted pupils at Trelawny Secondary Modern School will continue. A day treatment centre and hostel for 20 maladjusted pupils are the second and third stages of the Mount Tamar project.

Hartley House Day School for the Deaf and Partially Hearing

This is housed in an old building, not purpose built but reasonably satisfactory. The school is scheduled for replacement in the future when the opportunity will be taken to increase the number of places from 70 to 80.

Schools for Educationally Subnormal pupils

The increase in the number of pupils attending E.S.N. schools in the past year or so is probably due to earlier ascertainment rather than to any increase in subnormality. This is being met by the provision of temporary classrooms at existing schools.

Trengweath School and Centre for Spastics

This continued to provide its valuable function for these handicapped pupils. At the request of the Spastics Society, the Authority is prepared to make provision in its own schools for children suitable for education when they reach the age of eleven.

A: Number of children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes.

	1970	1969	1968
Blind	1	1	—
Partially sighted	—	1	1
Deaf	8	3	2
Partially hearing	8	5	5
Physically handicapped	13	23	25
Delicate	3	3	2
Maladjusted	16	12	16
Educationally subnormal	73	110	139
Epileptic	—	—	—
Speech defects	—	—	—
TOTALS	122	158	190

There was a decrease of 36 children assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools in 1970 compared with 1969. This was mainly due to 37 fewer children being recommended for special schools for educational subnormality.

B: Number of handicapped children at special schools in January, 1970

	<i>At Maintained Special Schools Boarding Pupils</i>	<i>At Maintained Special Schools Day Pupils</i>	<i>At Non- Maintained Special Schools Boarding Pupils</i>	<i>At Inde- pendent Schools</i>	<i>Special Classes and Units</i>	<i>Boarded in Homes</i>	<i>Total</i>
Blind ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Partially Sighted ...	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
Deaf ...	—	38	5	—	—	—	43
Partially Hearing ...	—	33	—	—	—	—	33
Physically Handicapped	6	79	1	2	24	—	112
Delicate ...	1	19	—	—	—	—	20
Maladjusted	1	10	2	36	11	4	64
Educationally Subnormal	11	500	2	18	—	1	532
Epileptic ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Speech Defects ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	19	681	19	56	35	5	815

	<i>January 1971</i>	<i>January 1970</i>	<i>January 1969</i>
Blind	2	3	4
Partially sighted	7	6	5
Deaf	43	34	41
Partially hearing	33	27	31
Physically handicapped ...	112	62	93
Delicate	20	62	22
Maladjusted	64	64	73
Educationally subnormal ...	532	479	432
Epileptic	2	—	2
Speech Defects	—	—	—
TOTALS	815	737	703

C: Handicapped children at Independent Schools.

<i>School</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>	<i>Handicap</i>
Badgeworth Court School, Badgeworth, nr. Cheltenham, Glos.	1 boy	Maladjusted
Berrow Wood School, Pendock, nr. Staunton, Glos.	6 boys	Maladjusted
Burnt Norton School, Chipping Campden, Glos.	2 boys	Maladjusted
H.M.S. <i>Conway</i> , Merchant Navy, Cadet School	1 boy	Maladjusted
Childscourt School, Lattiford House, Win- canton, Somerset	1 boy	Maladjusted
Clouds House School, East Knoyle, Salisbury, Wilts.	1 boy	Maladjusted
Dawlish College, Kenton, nr. Exeter, Devon	4 boys	Maladjusted
Dedisham School, Slinfold, Sussex	1 boy	Autistic
Farney Close School, Bolney Court, Bolney, Sussex... ..	1 boy	Maladjusted
Grenville College, Bideford, Devon	1 boy	Maladjusted
Heathercombe Brake School, Heavitree House, Manaton, Newton Abbot	1 boy 1 girl	} Physically Handicapped
Heanton School, Barnstaple, Devon	2 boys	
Farmhill House School, Stroud, Gloucester	1 boy	E.S.N.
Netherfield School, Crowborough, Sussex	1 boy 2 girls	} E.S.N.
Rocklands School, Chudleigh, Devon	1 boy	
Pitt House School, Higher Lincombe Road, Torquay	7 boys 6 boys	Maladjusted E.S.N.
Marchant Holliday School, Templecombe, Somerset	2 boys	Maladjusted
Royal Alexandra and Albert School, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey	2 girls	Maladjusted
Rishworth School, Halifax, Yorks.	1 boy	E.S.N.
Springfield School, Montpelier, Bristol	1 boy	E.S.N.
Holme Park School, Rotherfield, Sussex	5 boys	E.S.N.
Shute School, Axminster, Devon	1 girl	Maladjusted
St. Christopher's School, Westbury Park, Bristol	1 girl	E.S.N.
St. Thomas Moore's School, East Allington, Totnes	1 boy	Maladjusted
Wells Cathedral School, Wells, Somerset	1 boy	Maladjusted
TOTAL		56

D: Handicapped children boarded in homes.

<i>Boarding Home</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>	<i>Handicap</i>
Keeper's Cottage, Parrock Lane, Hartfield, Sussex	2 boys	Maladjusted
Burston Old Rectory, Burston, nr. Diss, Norfolk	1 boy	E.S.N.
Mountstephen House Hostel, Uffculme, Cul- lompton, Devon	2 boys	Maladjusted
<div>TOTAL</div>	<div>5</div>	

E: Numbers of children being provided with education otherwise than at school.

In January, 1970, six boys and five girls were being educated in Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth: 15 physically handicapped boys and nine physically handicapped girls were being educated at the Plymouth Unit for Spastic Children, Trengweath, Hartley, Plymouth; in addition eleven boys and eight girls were receiving education at home.

F: Children found unsuitable for education at school.

During 1970, 17 children were recorded as unsuitable for education at school, under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959, compared with 11 in 1969 and 14 in 1968.

REPORT OF DR. L. N. TRETHOWAN

School Medical Officer

Audiology Clinic The Audiology Clinic continued to be held on Saturday mornings during 1970 in the Audiology room at Seven Trees School Clinic. 23 sessions were held and 53 children were seen, 41 of them for the first time. At this clinic we are primarily concerned with the early detection of hearing loss which is of a sufficient degree to cause a delay in the development of a child's speech or even of any speech at all. It is hoped that all such children will have been found at an early age, and not much over a year old. At this age if there are no other physical or mental defects, remedial measures are relatively straightforward.

Older pre-school children who previously have not been thought to be deaf are also referred to the clinic when they are late in starting to talk or their speech is poor as it is most important to ensure that the child is free from this previously unsuspected deafness, particularly of the high tone variety.

If it can be established beyond doubt that a child is not deaf the parents can be told that most likely 'he will talk when he is ready to talk'. 27 such children were seen. If speech does not develop as was expected the child is seen again as this is potentially serious as he may have some specific language disorder.

Owing to the advances made in medicine more children are now surviving with varying combinations of severe physical and mental defects. Those with severe brain damage or mental defects do not give reliable responses to the hearing tests so that it is impossible to determine whether they are deaf or not. Three such children were seen: it was thought that they were probably not deaf but that if they were, they would not benefit by wearing hearing aids or having special educational treatment by teachers of the deaf. One of these children was also blind.

Five young children were found to be severely or profoundly deaf and have been admitted to the Nursery class at Hartley House School for the Deaf.

Enuresis The results obtained from the treatment of bed-wetting by the use of the Eastleigh Alarm remained consistent during 1970. The following table demonstrates:

Alarms still outstanding from 1969	...	...	...	76
Alarms issued during 1970	...	...	...	90
Alarms re-issued during 1970 for relapses	...	...		15
				<hr/>
				181
				<hr/>
Children cured	...	...	...	82
Children responding well	...	...	...	48
Children responding more slowly	...	...	...	24
Alarms withdrawn	...	...	...	23
Alarms returned	...	...	...	4
				<hr/>
				181
				<hr/>

The two nurses concerned with this treatment made 730 visits to the homes.

Medical Treatment The School Clinic arrangements at the time of writing this report are as follows:

SCHOOL CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Medical Officer's Clinic</i>	<i>Nurses' Minor Ailment Treatment Clinic</i>	<i>Ultra-violet Light Clinic (by appointment)</i>
Seven Trees Clinic, Baring Street	Monday, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 2 p.m., Audiology Clinic on alternate Saturday mornings at 10 a.m. by appointment	Monday to Friday, 3.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 9 a.m.
Stonehouse Clinic, Peel Street, Stonehouse	Tuesday, 2 p.m., Friday, 3.30 p.m.	Monday, 3.30 p.m. Friday, 3.30 p.m.	—
Devonport Clinic, Park Avenue, Devonport	Tuesday, 2 p.m. (alternate weeks)	Tuesday, 3.30 p.m. Friday, 3.30 p.m.	—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Medical Officer's Clinic</i>	<i>Nurses' Minor Ailment Treatment Clinic</i>	<i>Ultra-Violet Light Clinic (by appointment)</i>
North Prospect Clinic, North Prospect School, Foliot Road, Swilly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday, 3.30 p.m.	—
St. Budeaux Clinic, Stirling Road, St. Budeaux	Thursday, 2 p.m.	Monday, 3.30 p.m. Thursday, 3.30 p.m.	—
Honicknowle Clinic, Montacute Avenue, Honicknowle	Tuesday, 2 p.m.	Tuesday, 3.30 p.m. Friday, 3.30 p.m.	—
Plympton Clinic, Station Road, Plympton	Friday, 9.30 a.m.	—	—
Plymstock Clinic, Horn Cross Road, Plymstock	Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.	—	—
Efford Clinic, 121 Efford Road, Efford	Tuesday, 2 p.m. (alternate weeks)	Tuesday, 3.30 p.m. Thursday 3.30 p.m.	—
Southway Clinic, 37 Rockfield Avenue, Southway	Wednesday, 2 p.m.	Wednesday, 3.30 p.m. Friday, 3.30 p.m.	—
Child Guidance Clinic, Children's Section, Plymouth Nuffield Clinic, Seven Trees, Baring Street, Plymouth	Children are seen by appointment		
Speech Therapy Clinic	Children are seen by appointment		

The Seven Trees School Clinic and the Child Guidance Clinic are open throughout the year. The other clinics are closed during school holidays apart from specially arranged appointments.

Cases treated at School Clinics and elsewhere

The number of cases treated by the School Health Service staff and those known to have been treated elsewhere for various defects are given in Table 3 (A-G) at the end of this report.

Eye diseases, defective vision and squint (Table 3A)

417 cases of external diseases of the eye were treated, 140 at school clinics and the remainder at the Royal Eye Infirmary. All 1,213 children with errors of refraction and the 881 children prescribed glasses were dealt with at the Royal Eye Infirmary.

Diseases and Defects of the ear, nose and throat (Table 3B)

The School Medical Officers referred 130 children to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons, compared with 120 in 1969 and 77 in 1968.

All the 60 cases shown as receiving treatment were treated at school clinics. I have not got complete figures of the amount of operative treatment carried out at hospitals.

Diseases of the Skin (Table 3D)

All the 1,311 cases of skin diseases were treated at school clinics (1,131 cases in 1969 and 2,120 cases in 1968), with the exception of 10 children referred to the Consultant Dermatologist, mainly for refractory warts.

70 cases of scabies were treated, compared with 61 in 1969. Ringworm of the body (6 cases) compared with 9 cases in 1969. Impetigo increased to 32 in 1970 (27 cases in 1969 and 120 in 1968).

REPORT OF DR. H. W. HASKINS

Plantar Warts

The incidence of plantar warts remains a problem and presumably will continue to do so until it is possible to stop everyone with plantar warts swimming in pools. School children who swim with school parties are all inspected but there must be many adults with warts who continue to use the swimming baths.

The numbers treated by curetting and cautery under local anaesthetic during 1970 are as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total number of cases sent for ...	118	165	283
Total number of cases who attended	108	110	218
Total number of plantar warts removed	153	193	346

In addition 18 boys were treated for 37 warts on their hands and 13 girls for 35 warts on their hands.

Other Defects The number of children referred by School Medical Officers to the various consultants was as follows:

Paediatricians	...	...	...	...	...	32
Orthopaedic Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	27
General Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	51
Chest Physicians	...	...	...	...	...	5
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	54
Dermatologists	...	...	...	...	...	10
E.N.T. Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	130

Speech Therapy The establishment for speech therapists was increased during the year to three, including one Senior Speech Therapist. As at the 31st December, 1970, there was the equivalent of 1.79 therapists employed. The total number of children treated during the year was 313.

Mass Radiography Unit The Mass Radiography Unit still provides a whole day session weekly at the City Centre for all who wish for this examination and there remain adequate facilities for chest X-rays required for clinical reasons and teachers, school meals staff and others to be employed in close contact with children.

Vaccination and Immunisation The information given here refers only to school children dealt with by School Medical Officers at school clinics. The complete figures are given in the immunisation and vaccination section of the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1. *B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis*

Children born in 1956 and earlier were dealt with during the year and the percentage of those accepting in the 1956 age-group was 79.51 compared with 75.71 per cent for the 1955 age-group in 1969.

The percentage of primary positives on Mantoux testing was 2.08 for the 1956 age-group. The steady reduction of this percentage from 20.7 for the 1940 age-group tested in 1954 when the scheme was started, to its present low figure indicates how much the amount of tuberculosis in the general population has fallen in these years.

The following are the figures for 1970:

	Age Group	No. given preliminary Mantoux Test	Mantoux positive		Number vaccinated with B.C.G.
			No.	%	
<i>1956 Age Group:</i>					
No. in Group=3,465	1956	2,229	42	1.99	2,101
Acceptances=2,755	1955	140	5	—	135
% Acceptances=79.51	1954	15	—	3.70	15
	1953	4	—	—	4
TOTALS ...		2,388	47	2.08	2,255

2. Immunisation against Diphtheria

Number of children completing full primary course	134
Number of children given reinforcing doses ...	745

3. Immunisation against Tetanus

Number of children completing full primary course	220
Number of children given reinforcing doses ...	1,140

4. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Number of children completing full primary course	247
Number of children given reinforcing doses ...	1,235

5. Measles Vaccination

Measles Vaccination	70
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6. Rubella Vaccination (German Measles)

This protection was introduced for the first time this year and its purpose is described in the general report section on vaccination and immunisation					291
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It is likely that the number of reinforcement doses given will diminish in future years as the latest schedule of immunisation adopted in the middle of 1969 omits the doses of diphtheria and tetanus previously given at 10 years of age and the dose of diphtheria vaccine given at 14 years.

Infectious Diseases The information given here refers only to school children attending the authority's schools. The complete figures are given in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Number of cases of infectious diseases notified in school children

			1970	1969	1968
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	1	57	153
Encephalitis	...	...	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	1	3	3
*Measles	...	...	158	850	60
Meningococcal Infections					
(Acute Meningitis)	...		5	3	2
Paratyphoid	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
†Pneumonia	...	...	—	—	10
Scarlet Fever	...	...	11	16	15
Tuberculosis	...	...	6	3	4
Whooping Cough	...		12	4	30
Infectious Hepatitis	...		105	14	4

* 1,128 cases in 1967

† Not now notifiable

Maker Camp The medical and nursing arrangements were the same as in previous years with one of the nurses in residence for the whole period the camp was occupied by children.

Children's Homes The medical arrangements for the children's homes remained unchanged in 1970, with Medical Officers carrying out 80 visits and examinations. The General Practitioners gave treatment in cases of sickness.

School Meals and Milk The number of children taking dinners at school again increased and the daily average number was 22,842 in September, 1970, compared with 22,687 in 1969 and 22,381 in 1968. 59·4 per cent of children present at school on a selected date in 1970 were taking the school dinner, compared with 62·5 per cent on the same date in 1969, and 60·2 per cent in 1968.

On the same date 55·1 per cent of the children were taking milk in school compared with 57·5 per cent in 1969.

STATISTICAL TABLES

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE 1A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		No.	No.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1966 and later	59	59	—	—	1	9	9
1965	1,187	1,187	—	—	45	235	266
1964	2,372	2,371	1	—	83	418	456
1963	436	436	—	—	13	89	96
1962	745	744	1	1,384	49	206	233
1961	428	428	—	—	37	113	136
1960	135	135	—	—	16	30	42
1959	90	90	—	—	6	17	22
1958	89	89	—	—	14	21	24
1957	74	74	—	—	10	10	16
1956	3,014	3,014	—	—	507	512	925
1955 and earlier	303	303	—	—	52	37	84
TOTALS	8,932	8,930	2	1,384	833	1,697	2,309

Col. (3) Total as a percentage of Col. (2) Total: 99.98%. Col. (4) Total as a percentage of Col. (2) Total: .02%.

TABLE 1B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5,559
Number of Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	3,860
						9,419
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 1C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	153,752
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...		836
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...		Nil
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...		Nil

TABLE 1D
SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

1.	(a)	Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school?	... ..	Yes
	(b)	If not, at what age is the first vision test carried out?	... ..	—
2.		How frequently is vision testing repeated throughout a child's school life?	... ..	Annually
3.	(a)	Is colour vision testing undertaken?	...	Yes
	(b)	If so, at what age?	... ..	80% at 7 to 8 years; 100% at 13 to 14 years
	(c)	Are both boys and girls tested?	...	Yes
4.		By whom is vision and colour testing carried out?	... ..	*School Medical Officers and School Nurses
5.	(a)	Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school?	... ..	Only by forced whisper test at 20 feet
	(b)	If not, at what age is the first audiometric test carried out?	... ..	*—
	(c)	By whom is audiometric testing carried out?	... ..	*School Nurses

* The School Nurses do all the preliminary vision and hearing tests and refer any children who appear to have defective vision and/or hearing to the School Medical Officers.

The School Medical Officers have carried out the colour vision testing up to the present. School Nurses will in future test the colour vision at the age of ten years of those children not already tested and refer suspected cases to the Medical Officers. The introduction of selective medical examinations has the effect that about half the number of school children do not see the School Medical Officer between the entrants' and leavers' examinations and if colour vision were only tested at the 'leaver' age, a defect found for the first time at this age could be serious if the child had already chosen a career for which perfect colour vision is essential.

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 2A

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin	113	34	198	41	42	16	353	91
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision	142	150	559	92	132	43	833	285
	(b) Squint	93	24	40	15	47	14	180	53
	(c) Other	14	7	11	36	4	5	29	48
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing	30	86	10	24	11	50	51	160
	(b) Otitis Media	29	51	11	14	11	12	51	77
	(c) Other	7	4	7	3	4	3	18	10
7	Nose or Throat	150	209	39	42	49	69	238	320
8	Speech	77	181	6	30	22	51	105	262
9	Lymphatic Glands	2	13	1	3	1	—	4	16
10	Heart	10	38	10	32	4	18	24	88
11	Lungs	83	59	37	32	30	23	150	114
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia	13	7	2	—	7	1	22	8
	(b) Other	14	147	28	8	27	42	69	197
13	Orthopædic—								
	(a) Posture	3	15	5	18	4	12	12	45
	(b) Feet	54	42	62	42	15	20	131	104
	(c) Other	27	32	25	25	16	29	68	86
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy	16	6	22	5	12	7	50	18
	(b) Other	3	9	3	3	2	7	8	19
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	6	47	2	131	4	314	12	492
	(b) Stability	18	65	6	9	36	42	60	116
16	Abdomen	30	24	6	14	15	7	51	45
17	Other	51	176	29	15	64	31	144	222

(T) = Requiring Treatment.

(O) = Requiring Observation.

TABLE 2B
SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Defect Code No.</i> (1)	<i>Defect or Disease</i> (2)	<i>Special Inspections</i>	
		<i>Pupils requiring Treatment</i> (3)	<i>Pupils requiring Observation</i> (4)
4.	Skin	1,382	52
5.	Eyes—		
	(a) Vision	294	75
	(b) Squint	12	—
	(c) Other... ..	42	23
6.	Ears—		
	(a) Hearing	24	1
	(b) Otitis Media	14	4
	(c) Other... ..	40	—
7.	Nose or Throat	29	10
8.	Speech	48	3
9.	Lymphatic Glands	2	—
10.	Heart	2	1
11.	Lungs	7	3
12.	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia	2	1
	(b) Other... ..	9	8
13.	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture	1	2
	(b) Feet	9	5
	(c) Other... ..	29	14
14.	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy	1	1
	(b) Other... ..	1	2
15.	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	2	2
	(b) Stability	33	6
16.	Abdomen	—	—
17.	Other	801	21

TABLE 2C—NEW DEFECTS REQUIRING TREATMENT

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	ENTRANTS			INTERMEDIATES (Selected)			LEAVERS		
		Total Defects Requiring Treatment	U.T.	Not U.T.	Total Defects Requiring Treatment	New Defects Only U.T.	Not U.T.	Total Defects Requiring Treatment	New Defects Only U.T.	Not U.T.
4	Skin ...	113	84	29	42	20	14	198	107	65
5	Eyes—									
	(a) Vision ...	142	88	54	132	50	22	559	193	45
	(b) Squint ...	93	77	16	47	10	2	40	—	—
6	(c) Other ...	14	9	5	4	—	3	11	4	3
	Ears—									
	(a) Hearing ...	30	16	14	11	5	3	10	3	1
7	(b) Otitis Media ...	29	24	5	11	4	4	11	5	3
	(c) Other ...	7	3	4	4	1	2	7	1	8
8	Nose or Throat ...	150	90	60	49	21	17	39	21	10
9	Speech ...	77	28	49	22	2	10	6	—	1
10	Lymphatic Glands ...	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
11	Heart ...	10	6	4	4	—	1	10	1	5
12	Lungs ...	83	73	10	30	23	3	37	18	2
13	Developmental—									
	(a) Hernia ...	13	3	10	7	1	6	2	—	1
	(b) Other ...	14	5	9	27	2	13	28	5	20
14	Orthopaedic—									
	(a) Posture ...	3	1	2	4	—	3	5	4	—
	(b) Feet ...	54	19	35	15	3	12	62	17	36
15	(c) Other ...	27	19	8	16	5	5	25	15	7
	Nervous System—									
	(a) Epilepsy ...	16	16	—	12	4	—	22	10	1
16	(b) Other ...	3	3	—	2	—	2	3	2	—
	Psychological—									
	(a) Development ...	6	3	3	4	2	1	2	—	1
17	(b) Stability ...	18	15	3	36	5	20	6	4	—
	Abdomen ...	30	17	13	15	4	7	6	5	1
	Other ...	51	32	19	64	17	27	29	12	9
Totals		985	633	352	559	179	177	1,119	428	219

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE 3A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	417
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,213
TOTAL	1,630
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	881

TABLE 3B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	} <i>information not fully available</i>
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	
Received other forms of treatment	60
TOTAL	60
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1970	3
(b) in previous years	69

TABLE 3C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	} <i>information not available</i>
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	

TABLE 3D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(Excluding uncleanness, for which see Table 1c).

							<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Ringworm—							
(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,198
TOTAL ...							1,311

TABLE 3E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

							<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	470

TABLE 3F.—SPEECH THERAPY

							<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	...	...	...	...	313

TABLE 3G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

							<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,353
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,255
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—							
Ultra Violet Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
TOTAL							7,616

REPORT OF MR. T. S. LONGWORTH

Principal School Dental Officer

Staff

Early in the year Mr. B. Wotton joined the staff.

He replaced Mrs. Young at North Prospect Clinic, and the year marked the end of a long period of 20 years in which the School Dental Service never reached its allotted establishment. At the end of the year we had achieved, for the first time, a full establishment of six dental officers and one auxiliary.

However, during the year one dental officer was in hospital for a period and the work would have fallen into arrears had his school inspections not been suspended for several months. A satisfactory performance was again achieved by all the dental staff who are to be congratulated, and the dental officer from the Department of Education and Science expressed general satisfaction with our work.

Inspection by Dental Officer

It is quite usual for the Department of Education and Science to send an inspecting dental officer every two or three years to report on the school service and to make suggestions for improvement. In April we had a visit from Mr. Potter and as a result an official letter was received in October. Briefly, it expressed a very satisfactory performance by the dental staff, school inspections in particular being 62% above the national average, but the figure being an exception and not necessarily to the benefit of the service.

Similarly, equipment and clinic maintenance was noted with approval, the most pointed criticism being levelled at the unfavourable number of surgeries provided and consequently, the poor number of dental officers. It was stated that the number of school children to surgeries in Plymouth is 4,900: 1 as against a national average of 3,200 : 1 and that the absence of a graded staff structure placed Plymouth at a disadvantage.

General Dental Practitioners Consent Scheme

This scheme now continues to go quite well but it would be seen to be more effective if General Dental Practitioners would send back all the forms they received after treating, or not treating the children, as the case may be. A hard core of practitioners do not return any forms as a matter of principle, altogether over 50% of the forms not being

returned. They may be quite willing to treat the children, but regard the paper work to be unnecessary. This attitude is, of course, quite wrong since without 'paper work' they would not get any children referred for treatment in the first place as a result of school inspections.

It would, perhaps, be of help if I explained the procedure briefly:

(1) At School Inspections, if a child is seen to require treatment, he is given a consent form for parents to sign irrespective of the child attending his own dentist or not.

(2) A parent can sign the consent form either by accepting school treatment or with their own dentist by name, who, at this stage has no obligation to enter into any contract to carry out treatment.

(3) At the end of each month the General Dental Practitioners' Consent Forms are counted and sorted under the names of the various dentists.

(4) Each dentist's name is written on the corner of a large envelope and all his consents enclosed, the envelope being addressed back to the Health Department.

(5) Each month all the envelopes are sent to the Secretary of the Executive Council who passes on each individual dentist's envelope along with his monthly statements of N.H.S. earnings.

(6) It is now the concern of the General Dental Practitioner to organise treatment for these children and once a month use his addressed envelope for returning any completed consent forms to the Health Department.

The reverse side of the consent form can be completed simply by the General Dental Practitioner placing a tick in one of four boxes.

(7) The details from the counted returned forms are then sorted in the Health Department and, at the end of each year, totalled and compared with each dentist's referrals for the year. A constant number sent out each year should, therefore, be matched by approximately the same number returned by the General Dental Practitioners within the year, whereas, about 50% only are returned each year.

**The proportion
of children who
need treatment
but do not
receive it**

It is not possible to know exact needs without a statistical survey of the children, but I think a good idea can be gleaned from our present returns in the following way:

First, it is useful to know the proportion of children treated by General Dental Practitioners. At present it is only possible to say that at least 4% of the children inspected get treatment as a result of our scheme by the General Dental Practitioners. It may also be assumed that at least another 4% get treatment whose forms are not returned by the General Dental Practitioners, since 50% of the forms are not returned, making a total of at least 8%.

About 50% of the children at dental inspections are found to be fit, mainly due to having had some dental treatment, so it is probable that at least another 8% of children may have had dental treatment by General Dental Practitioners giving a total of at least 16% treated by General Dental Practitioners in the year. We know that 13% of children are treated by the School Service in the year; so in total, it is a fair approximation to say that at least 29% of Plymouth school children receive treatment each year.

Since each year about 50% of children are found to require treatment, and approximately 29% of children have received treatment, it might be assumed that about 21% of school children require treatment every year but do not receive any at all.

Thus, it may be said, that dental disease is controlled when the proportion of children found to require treatment at school dental inspection is matched by a similar proportion known to be receiving treatment within the year. So, with a 20% gap we have, very probably, a long way to go; a situation which fluoridating our water supply would help to achieve and a far cheaper solution in the end.

TABLE IV.
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT:								<i>Total</i>
First Visit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,970
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,812
Total Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,782
Additional Courses of treatment commenced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670
Fillings in permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,201
Fillings in deciduous teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,552
Permanent teeth filled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,621
Deciduous teeth filled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,206
Permanent teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,340
Deciduous teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,283
General anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008
Emergencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,030
Number of pupils X-rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293
Prophylaxis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382
Teeth otherwise conserved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408
Number of teeth root filled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Inlays	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Crowns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Courses of treatment completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,154
ORTHODONTICS:								
Cases remaining from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New cases commenced during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Cases completed during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Cases discontinued during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
No. of removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
No. of fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pupils referred to hospital consultant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
PROSTHETICS								
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Number of dentures supplied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
ANAESTHETICS:								
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008

INSPECTIONS:

(a) First inspection at school – number of pupils	...	...	31,610
(b) First inspection at clinic – number of pupils	...	...	1,691
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	...	...	16,916
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	...	...	12,894
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic	...	...	2,682
Number of (c) found to require treatment	...	...	1,500
Number of (c) offered treatment	...	...	1,383

SESSIONS:

Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	2,450
Sessions devoted to inspection	...	...	297
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	...	...	37

TABLE V

RETURNS OF SCHOOL DENTAL INSPECTIONS, CONSENTS AND TREATMENTS

INCLUDING REINSPCTIONS IN SCHOOLS AND FIGURES RELATING TO GENERAL DENTAL PRACTITIONER SCHEME

Year	Number on Roll	Inspected in School	Found to Require Treatment	Offered Treatment	Consent- ing to School Dental Treatment	Consent- ing to G.D.P. Treatment	Number of Cases Treated by Dental Officers	Number of Forms sent to G.D.P.s	Number of Forms Returned from G.D.P.s			Number of Forms not Returned from G.D.P.s
									Cases Treated	Failed to Keep Appointment	Failed to Request Appointment	
1960 for Comparison	32,796	29,046	14,033	12,902	5,679	Scheme not operating	4,783 (+)	-	-	-	-	-
1969	40,177	29,536	14,623	11,180	4,354	4,183	5,944	4,183	1,580	76	576	1,951
1970	41,004	33,184	16,272	11,936	4,567	4,184	6,640	4,184	1,251	57	398	2,478

TABLE VI
ARREARS OF TREATMENT

Year	Number Inspected in Schools and Clinics	Number Offered Treatment in Schools and Clinics	Number of Consents to School Service (A)	Number of Consents Treated by School Service (B)	Number of Consents Untreated by School Service (A-B)
1965	31,449	16,020	7,306	5,859	1,447
1966	34,604	15,888	8,380	6,074	2,306
1967	26,583	10,555	5,921	5,503	418
*1968	31,945	13,288	6,466	6,030	436
*1969	31,702	13,165	6,339	5,944	395
*1970	35,983	14,277	6,908	6,640	268

*WITH PLYMPTON AND PLYMSTOCK

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